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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

IN preparing the present edition new material has been added to the account of Ovarian Pregnancy, and Multiple Ectopic Pregnancy has been more fully dealt with; also an account of Epispadias and Hypospadias has been included in the section on Malformations.

The relative value of the extended operation for Cancer of the Cervix has been dealt with on the lines of the statistics laid before the International Medical Congress in 1913.

Some changes in nomenclature have been made, and upon this point we wish to express our appreciation of the friendly criticisms passed upon the first edition. Thus "Internal and External Capsular Hæmorrhage" give place to "Internal and External Tubal Hæmorrhage," and "Medullary" cancer of the cervix to "Endocervical" cancer. "Chorioneplielioma" also becomes "Chorionic Carcinoma" in agreement with the recently adopted nomenclature of the Royal College of Surgeons. Five coloured plates and several illustrations in black and white have been added.

The operative section has been increased by the addition of operations for the cure of rectocele and epispadias, while the removal of Broad Ligament Cysts has been rewritten and freshly illustrated.

We are indebted to Mr. Rendle Short for an account of Blood-Transfusion which will be found in an Appendix.

We have again to express our thanks to our Artists Dr. Dupuy, Mr. Sewell, Mr. Thornton Shiells, and Mr. Ford.

THOMAS WATTS EDEN.
CUTHBERT H. J. LOCKYER.

102529

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

IN writing this book the object of the authors has been to set forth a comprehensive account of the special diseases of women, and to keep an even balance between the pathological and clinical aspects of the work. This balance, at all times difficult to maintain, is, we believe, reached more easily by collaboration between two writers than by the hand of one alone. While it should satisfy the requirements of medical students of all classes, we believe that it will also assist the practitioner to elucidate and to deal with his difficult gynæcological cases.

Thanks to the generosity of our Publishers we have been able to illustrate fully all important pathological conditions, both in their naked-eye and microscopical features. With very few exceptions these illustrations have been prepared from material in our own collections, and most of the originals are to be seen in the Lockyer Collection in the museum of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School. Use has also been made of a certain number of the illustrations which appeared in a former work on "Gynæcology" written by the senior author.

Coloured plates have been freely used where the presentation of colour was necessary for clearness of teaching.

With regard to the pathology of Chronic Endometritis and the results of Chronic Ovarian Inflammation, certain new views are advanced which may encounter criticism. We are ourselves convinced of their accuracy, and we believe that, when accepted, they will simplify and elucidate subjects upon which considerable confusion had hitherto prevailed.

The scope of the work is somewhat wider than that usually allotted to Gynæcology. Thus Appendicitis is included in the section dealing with Pelvic Infections, for reasons which are set forth in the text and need not be repeated here. Again, the results of Obstetric

Infection are dealt with more fully than is usual, and in our opinion this is necessitated by the fact that such conditions so frequently come under the care of the gynæcologist. A practical knowledge of Obstetrics forms an essential part of the training of a gynæcologist on account of the numerous points at which they overlap, and there is no doubt that Gynæcology has suffered in the past from the incursions of those who are not qualified by training to understand its clinical problems aright.

The classification which we have adopted will, we believe, be found to be convenient clinically, and to promote clearness in teaching. Pathological classifications we rejected because they involve to a greater or less extent the disassociation of conditions which are in close clinical relation. We therefore decided to apply the old Surgical Classification and speak of General Gynæcology, Regional Gynæcology, and Operative Gynæcology. Under these main divisions anatomical subdivisions have been adopted as far as practicable. The first division includes Anatomy and Physiology, Methods of Examination, Prominent Symptoms, Disorders of Development and Function, and Pelvic Infections. We believe it is not inappropriate to speak of these subjects as comprising the *general* aspect of Gynæcology.

The Operative Section could not be made to embrace a full consideration of technical details without exceeding the space within which we desired to work. Operating cannot be learned from books, and we believe that the section will be a sufficient guide for those readers who are accustomed to the general routine of modern surgical work.

To Messrs. Macmillan the Authors tender their grateful thanks for generously allowing them to borrow from the 'New System of Gynæcology,' in advance of its appearance, a considerable number of illustrations including coloured plates.

THOMAS WATTS EDEN.
CUTHBERT H. J. LOCKYER.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION	v
PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION	vi
LIST OF COLOURED PLATES	xvi

PART I. GENERAL GYNÆCOLOGY

SECTION I. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

(1) GENERAL ANATOMY OF THE FEMALE PELVIC CAVITY	3
(2) THE PELVIC PERITONEUM AND CELLULAR TISSUE	5
(3) THE UTERUS	11
(4) THE FALLOPIAN TUBES	32
(5) THE OVARY AND EPOÖPHORON	36
(6) THE FUNCTIONS OF THE OVARY	50
(7) THE VAGINA	54
(8) THE VULVA	58
(9) THE URETHRA AND BLADDER	66
(10) PELVIC BLOOD-VESSELS, LYMPHATICS, AND NERVES	68
(11) DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEMALE GENITO-URINARY TRACT	75
(12) PUBERTY, MENSTRUATION, AND THE MENOPAUSE	87

SECTION II. METHODS OF EXAMINATION

(1) INTERROGATORY EXAMINATION	112
(2) ABDOMINAL EXAMINATION	113
(3) VAGINAL EXAMINATION	118
(4) EXAMINATION OF DISCHARGES, TISSUES, ETC.	130
(5) EXAMINATION OF THE URINARY SYSTEM	130

SECTION III. PROMINENT GYNÆCOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS

(1) HAEMORRHAGE	132
(2) DISCHARGES	140
(3) PAIN	143
(4) DISTURBANCES OF MICTURITION	145
(5) DYSpareunia	148
(6) STERILITY	150

CONTENTS

ix

SECTION IV. DISORDERS OF DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTION

	PAGE
(1) MALFORMATIONS	154
(a) Malformations of the Ovaries	155
(b) Malformations of the Fallopian Tubes	156
(c) Malformations of the Uterus and Vagina and Vulva	158
(d) Atresic Conditions of the Genital Canal	164
(e) Hypospadias : Epispadias	167
(f) Hermaphroditism and Pseudohermaphroditism	169
(2) DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION	
(a) Amenorrhœa, Primary	172
,, Secondary	179
(b) Menorrhagia	181
(c) Dysmenorrhœa : Painful Menstruation	182
(d) Menstrual Exfoliation	188
(e) Intermenstrual Pain	191
(3) ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	
(a) Ovarian Pregnancy	192
(b) Tubal Pregnancy	196
(c) Anatomy of Tubal Pregnancy	198
(d) Multiple Pregnancy and Ectopic Gestation	216
(e) Clinical Features of Tubal Pregnancy	220
(f) Treatment of Extra-uterine Pregnancy	231

SECTION V. INFECTIONS OF THE FEMALE PELVIC ORGANS

(1) MICRO-ORGANISMS OF THE FEMALE GENITO-URINARY TRACT	236
(2) SEPTIC GENITAL INFECTIONS (NON-SPECIFIC)	240
(a) Intoxication or Sapræmia	242
(b) Infection or Septicæmia	246
(c) Retained Products and Sub-involution	252
(d) Senile Endometritis	255
(e) Pelvic Cellulitis	256
(f) Pelvic Peritonitis	263
(g) Pyæmia	269
(3) SEPTIC URINARY INFECTIONS	
(a) Cystitis	271
(b) Pyelitis (Pyelonephritis)	278
(4) APPENDICITIS	281
(5) SPECIFIC INFECTIONS	
(a) Gonorrhœa in Women	290
(b) Tuberculosis of the Generative Organs	305
(c) Syphilis in Women	321
(d) Parasitic Affections of the Genitalia	328

PART II. REGIONAL GYNÆCOLOGY

SECTION I. DISEASES OF THE VULVA AND URETHRA

	PAGE
(1) ACUTE INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS OF THE VULVA	341
(2) CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS OF THE VULVA	344
(3) ULCERATION OF THE VULVA	352
(4) HYPERTROPHIC AND HYPERPLASTIC CONDITIONS OF THE VULVA	354
(5) NEW GROWTHS OF THE VULVA	357
(6) MORBID CONDITIONS OF BARTHOLIN'S GLAND	369
(7) LESIONS OF THE BLOOD- AND LYMPH-SYSTEMS	374
(8) LABIAL HERNIA	375
(9) PERINEAL INJURIES	376
(10) VAGINISMUS	377
(11) COCCYGODYNIA	378
(12) DISEASES OF THE URETHRA	379

SECTION II. DISEASES OF THE VAGINA

(1) INFLAMMATION OF THE VAGINA (VAGINITIS)	386
(2) ULCERATION OF THE VAGINA	389
(3) NEW GROWTHS OF THE VAGINA	390
(4) INJURIES TO THE VAGINA AND THEIR RESULTS	395

SECTION III. DISEASES OF THE UTERUS

A. INFLAMMATION AND ALLIED CONDITIONS

(1) ACUTE ENDOMETRITIS	398
(2) CHRONIC ENDOMETRITIS (CORPOREAL)	399
(3) ALLIED CONDITIONS	408
(4) CERVICAL ENDOMETRITIS : EROSION : NABOTH'S FOLLICLES	413
(5) CLINICAL FEATURES OF CHRONIC ENDOMETRITIS	421
(6) CHRONIC METRITIS AND ALLIED CONDITIONS	424

B. NEW GROWTHS AND CASTS OF THE UTERUS

(7) FIBROID TUMOURS OF THE UTERUS	
(a) General Pathological Anatomy of Fibroids	432
(b) Secondary Changes in Fibroids	452
(c) Fibroids and Pregnancy	468
(d) Clinical Features of Fibroid Tumours	470
(e) Symptoms of Fibroid Tumours	471
(f) Physical Diagnosis of Fibroids	479
(g) Pathological Diagnosis	484
(h) Treatment of Fibroid Tumours	485

CONTENTS

xi

PAGE

<p>(8) UTERINE POLYPI</p> <p>(9) UTERINE CASTS</p> <p>(10) ADENOMYOMATA</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Uterine Adenomyomata</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) Extra-uterine Adenomyomata</p> <p>(11) BENIGN EPITHELIAL GROWTHS OF THE UTERUS</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Simple Adenoma (Adenomatous Hyperplasia)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) Papilliferous Adenoma (Villous Tumour of the Endometrium)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(c) Simple Adenoma of the Cervix</p> <p>(12) MALIGNANT GROWTHS OF THE UTERUS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. MESOBLASTIC ; B. EPIBLASTIC</p> <p>(A) Sarcoma of the Uterus</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Endothelioma and Perithelioma of the Uterus</p> <p>(B) Cancer of the Uterus</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Cancer of the Cervix</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) Cancer of the Body of the Uterus</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(c) Clinical Features of Cancer of the Cervix</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(d) Clinical Features of Cancer of the Body</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(e) Treatment of Uterine Cancer</p> <p>(C) Chorionic Carcinoma</p> <p>C. LACERATIONS AND DISPLACEMENTS OF THE UTERUS</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) LACERATIONS OF THE CERVIX</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) DISPLACEMENTS OF THE UTERUS</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Supports of the Uterus</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Displacement</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Forward Displacement</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Backward Displacement</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(c) CHRONIC INVERSION OF THE UTERUS</p>	<p style="margin-top: 10px;">489</p> <p>496</p> <p>497</p> <p>498</p> <p>502</p> <p>505</p> <p>505</p> <p>506</p> <p>508</p> <p>510</p> <p>522</p> <p>524</p> <p>526</p> <p>540</p> <p>546</p> <p>555</p> <p>558</p> <p>563</p> <p>568</p> <p>571</p> <p>571</p> <p>576</p> <p>578</p> <p>579</p> <p>594</p> <p>600</p> <p>608</p> <p>609</p> <p>612</p>
SECTION IV. 'PROLAPSE'	
<p>(1) ANATOMY OF PROLAPSE</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Hypertrophic Elongation of the Cervix</p> <p>(2) SYMPTOMS OF PROLAPSE</p> <p>(3) TREATMENT OF PROLAPSE</p>	
SECTION V. MORBID CONDITIONS OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBES	
<p>I. TUBAL CYSTS</p> <p>II. INFLAMMATION OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBE</p> <p>A. Catarrhal Salpingitis</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Hydrosalpinx</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) Hæmatosalpinx</p>	
<p>617</p> <p>621</p> <p>622</p> <p>622</p> <p>625</p>	

CONTENTS

	PAGE
B. Suppurative Salpingitis	625
(a) Pyosalpinx	627
Contents of a Pyosalpinx	631
(b) Rupture of a Sactosalpinx	633
(c) Tubal Fistulae	633
C. Interstitial Salpingitis	633
D. Chronic Salpingo-oöphoritis	637
Tubo-ovarian Cysts	637
E. Clinical Features of Inflammation of the Tubes and Ovaries	639
F. Treatment of Tubo-ovarian Inflammation	644
 III. NEW GROWTHS OF THE TUBES	 647
(a) Primary Tubal Papilloma	647
Primary Tubal Papilliferous Carcinoma	647
Adenocarcinoma	649
(b) Primary Tubal Chorionic Carcinoma	653
 SECTION VI. MORBID CONDITIONS OF THE OVARIES	
 (1) CHRONIC OVARIAN PAIN	654
(2) DISPLACEMENTS OF THE OVARY	655
(3) INFLAMMATION OF THE OVARY	657
(a) Peri-oöphoritis	657
(b) Acute Interstitial Oöphoritis	658
Ovarian Abscess	658
(c) Chronic Interstitial Oöphoritis	660
(1) "Small Cystic Degeneration" (Sclerocystic Disease)	661
(2) Hydrops Folliculorum	662
(3) Simple Serous Cysts	663
(4) Theca-lutein Cysts	664
(5) Compound Theca-lutein Cysts	667
(6) Cysts of the Corpus Luteum	668
(7) Ovarian Hæmatomata	670
 (4) NEW GROWTHS OF THE OVARY	672
(a) Classification	673
(b) Benign Epithelial Tumours	674
(1) Cyst-adenoma Pseudomucinosum	676
(2) Cyst-adenoma Serosum Papillare (Papilliferous Cyst)	681
(c) Malignant Epithelial Tumours	686
Carcinoma of the Ovary	686
(d) Benign Connective-tissue Tumours of the Ovary	
Fibromata	694
Adenofibromata	695
Myofibromata and Myomata	696

CONTENTS

	PAGE
(e) Malignant Connective-tissue Tumours	697
Sarcoma	697
Endothelioma	699
Perithelioma	700
(f) Ovarian Teratomata	701
Teratomatous Cysts : 'Ovarian Dermoids'	701
Solid Ovarian Teratomata	708
(g) Compound Ovarian Tumours	710
(5) CYSTS ARISING IN THE BROAD LIGAMENT	711
Fimbrial Cysts	711
Epoöphoritic Cysts (Parovarian)	714
Cysts of Kobelt's Tubes	715
Cysts of the Hydatid of Morgagni	715
(6) SECONDARY CHANGES IN OVARIAN TUMOURS	715
Axial Rotation	715
Infection	716
Rupture	717
Adhesions	718
Malignant Degeneration	719
Degeneration Cysts in Solid Tumours	719
Psammomatous Degeneration	720
(7) CLINICAL FEATURES OF OVARIAN TUMOURS	720
Diagnosis of Secondary Changes	732
Ovarian Tumours and Pregnancy	734
(8) TREATMENT OF OVARIAN TUMOURS	735
(9) RETROPERITONEAL TUMOURS	736
(10) LIPOMA OF BROAD LIGAMENT AND OMENTUM	738

PART III. OPERATIVE GYNÆCOLOGY

SECTION I. TECHNIQUE

(a) PREPARATION OF THE PATIENT	741
(b) GENERAL CONDUCT OF THE OPERATION	742
(c) PREPARATION OF INSTRUMENTS, LIGATURES, ETC	746
(d) ANÆSTHESIA	747
(e) GENERAL MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF SHOCK	748
(f) THE OPERATOR AND ASSISTANTS	749
(g) GENERAL CONDUCT OF THE OPERATION	750

SECTION II. ABDOMINAL OPERATIONS

(a) MYOMECTIONY	756
(b) SUBTOTAL HYSTERECTOMY : SUPRA-VAGINAL AMPUTATION	758
(c) TOTAL ABDOMINAL HYSTERECTOMY (PANHYSTERECTOMY)	762

	PAGE
(d) SPECIAL METHODS OF HYSTERECTOMY	767
(1) Kelly's Method	767
(2) Doyen's Method	768
(3) Pryor's Method	768
(4) Wertheim's Method	768
(e) OVARIOTOMY	775
(f) OPERATIONS ON THE UTERINE ADNEXA	781
(g) APPENDECTOMY	785
(h) VENTRISUSPENSION AND VENTRIFIXATION	789

SECTION III. VAGINAL AND VULVAL OPERATIONS

(a) COLPOTOMY	796
(b) INTERPOSITION OF THE UTERUS	800
(c) VAGINAL HYSTERECTOMY	801
(d) VAGINAL MYOMECTIONY	807
(e) DILATATION OF THE CERVIX AND CURETTING	812
(f) PLASTIC OPERATIONS ON THE UTERUS AND VAGINA	
(1) Trachelorrhaphy	819
(2) Amputation of the Cervix	824
(3) Pozzi's Operation for Sterility	824
(4) Radical Cure of Cystocele	826
(5) Perineorrhaphy	832
(6) Operation for Rectocele	844
(7) Le Fort's Operation	846
(8) Operations for Fistulæ	849
(9) Operation for Restoration of an Inverted Uterus	856
(g) OPERATIONS ON THE VULVA	
(1) For Atresia	857
(2) For Urethral Caruncle	857
(3) For Prolapse of the Urethra	860
(4) For Urethrocele	860
(5) For Incontinence of Urine	860
(6) For Epispadias	861
(7) Excision of Bartholin's Cyst	861
(8) For Bartholin's Abscess	863
(9) For Hydrocele of the Canal of Nuck	863
(10) For Labial Hernia	864
(11) For Warts on the External Genitalia	864
(12) For Epithelioma of the Vulva	864
(h) OPERATIONS ON THE VAGINA	
(1) Operation for Vaginismus	867
(2) Operation for Partial Absence of Vagina	867
(3) Operation for Total Ab-	868

CONTENTS

xv

PAGE

(4) Operation for Vaginal Septum	870
(5) Operation for Vaginal Cysts	870
(6) Operation for Solid Benign Tumours of the Vagina	870
(7) Operation for Carcinoma of the Vagina	871
(i) COCCYGECTOMY	872

SECTION IV. THE AFTER-TREATMENT OF GYNÆCOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

I. AFTER-TREATMENT OF A SIMPLE ABDOMINAL CASE	873
II. COMPLICATIONS AFTER ABDOMINAL OPERATIONS	877
(a) Shock	877
(b) Recurrent Hæmorrhage	879
(c) Acute Abdominal Distension	880
(d) Peritonitis	880
(e) Intestinal Obstruction	883
(f) Intestinal Paresis : Paralytic Ileus	884
(g) Acute Dilatation of the Stomach	885
(h) Suppression of Urine	885
(i) Cystitis	886
(j) Urinary Fistulæ	886
(k) Fæcal Fistulæ	887
(l) Infection of the Abdominal Wound	887
(m) Rupture of the Abdominal Wound	888
(n) Post-operative Parotitis and Phlebitis	888
(o) Pulmonary Embolism	888
III. AFTER-TREATMENT OF VAGINAL OPERATIONS	
Major Vaginal Operations	889
Minor Vaginal Operations	889
IV. TECHNIQUE OF BLOOD-TRANSFUSION FOR HÆMORRHAGE	891
Gum-saline Transfusion	895
INDEX	897

LIST OF COLOURED PLATES

PLATE	PAGE		
I. NORMAL ENDOMETRIUM (PREMENSTRUAL PHASE)	facing 16		
II. MUSCULATURE OF VIRGIN UTERUS AFTER PUBERTY	}	22	
MUSCULATURE OF SENILE UTERUS AFTER MENOPAUSE			,,
MUSCULATURE OF PAROUS UTERUS BEFORE MENOPAUSE			,,
III. CORPUS LUTEUM OF PREGNANCY	,, 45		
IV. HÆMATOCOLPOS	,, 174		
V. UNRUPTURED TUBAL GESTATION	,, 199		
VI. A. UNRUPTURED TUBAL PREGNANCY. B. RETRO-UTERINE HÆMATOCELE	,, 208		
VII. MICROSCOPIC SECTION THROUGH A CELLULITIC EXUDATION IN THE PELVIS	,, 258		
VIII. SCHEME OF GONORRHOEAL INFECTION OF THE FEMALE GENITAL TRACT	,, 291		
IX. KRAUROSIS VULVÆ	,, 351		
X. ENDOMETRITIS SHOWING PLASMA-CELLS IN STROMA	,, 401		
XI. EROSION (PSEUDO-ADENOMA) OF CERVIX	,, 414		
XII. THE UTERINE WALL IN TRUE CHRONIC METRITIS	,, 428		
XIII. THE EFFECTS OF INVOLUTION ON THE ARTERIES IN THE UTERINE WALL	,, 429		
XIV. A. VESSELS IN A NORMAL PAROUS UTERUS. B. VESSELS IN A SUB-INVOLVED UTERUS	,, 429		
XV. (a) VESSELS IN HYPERSTROPHIED UTERUS (b) VESSELS IN VIRGIN UTERUS	} ,, 430		
XVI. DEGENERATIVE PROCESSES IN FIBROID TUMOURS	,, 454		
XVII. PREGNANCY IN A FIBROMYOMATOUS UTERUS (RED DEGENERA- TION)	,, 459		
XVIII. POLYPUS SHOWING VASCULAR ENGORGEMENT	,, 489		
XIX. ADENOMYOMA UTERI	,, 499		
XX. ENDOCERVICAL CANCER AND CORPOREAL CANCER	,, 535		
XXI. CHORIONIC CARCINOMA UTERI ET PULMONIS	,, 562		
XXII. SUBACUTE PURULENT SALPINGITIS, SHOWING PLASMA-CELLS IN STROMA OF THE PLICÆ	,, 626		
XXIII. OVARIAN CYST SHOWING EFFECTS OF ACUTE TORSION OF THE PEDICLE	,, 716		
XXIV. LIPOMA OF THE BROAD LIGAMENT	,, 738		

G Y N A E C O L O G Y

PART I

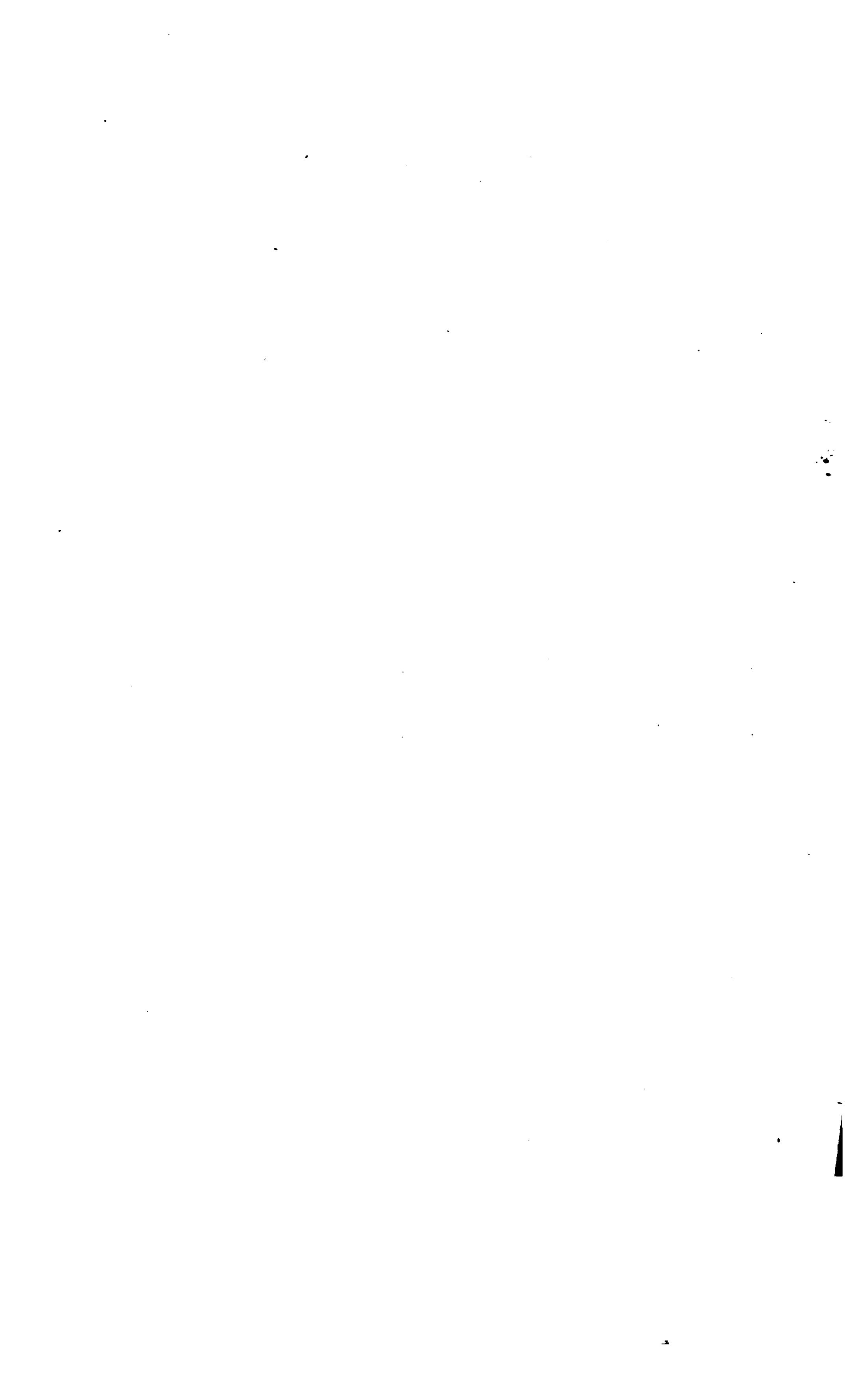
GENERAL GYNÄCOLOGY



PLATE II

The sections were stained by Van Gieson's method. The muscle appears yellow and the fibrous tissue red in colour. The elastin is not differentiated.

For the estimation of the amount of elastic tissue at the various stages of life, see numerous Plates in the section on Chronic Metritis, pages 428-431.



of small doses of bromide combined with valerian or with a vegetable tonic, such as cinchona, is however often useful.

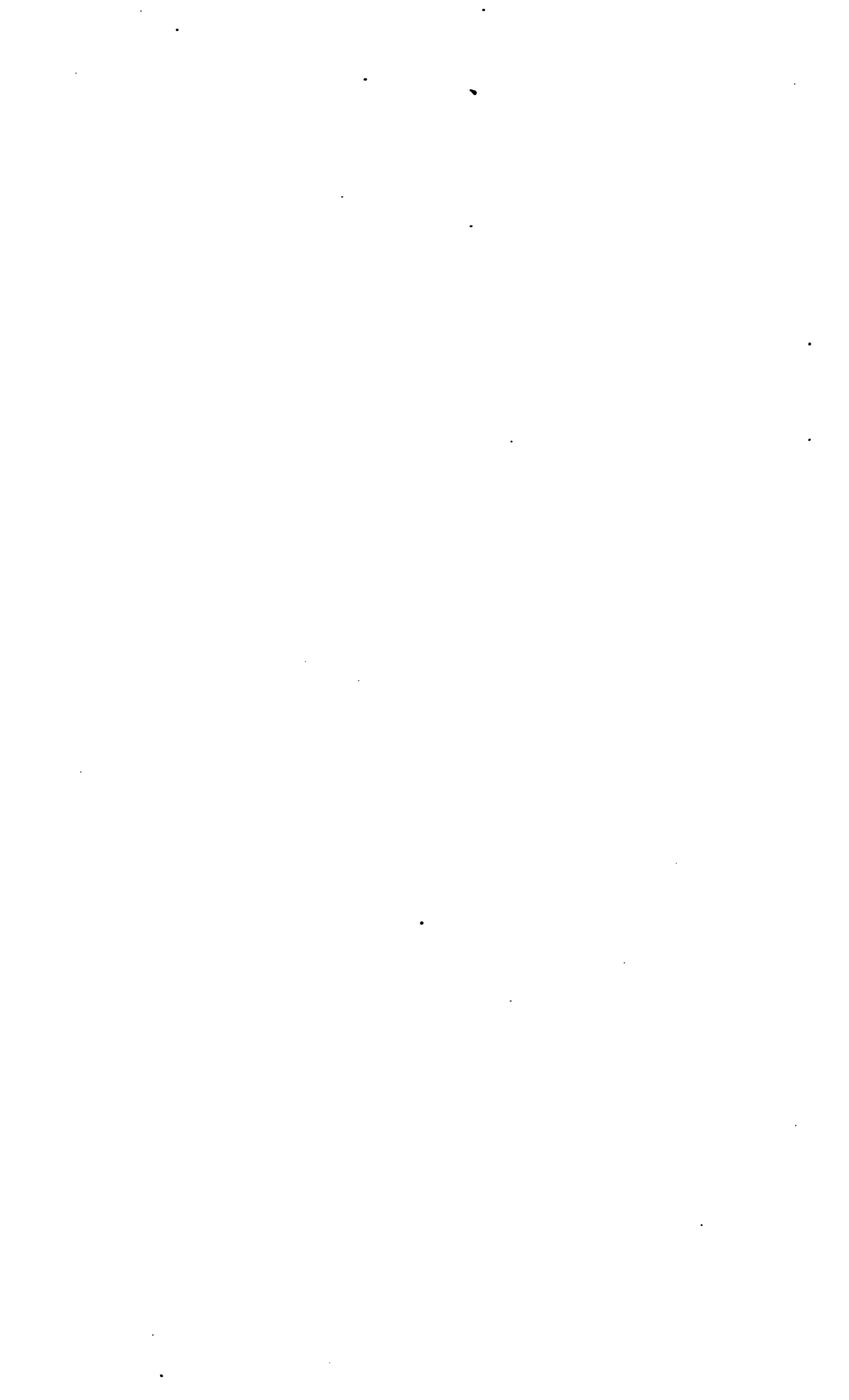
Hæmorrhage and discharges at or after the menopause must in all cases be regarded as indications of the possible occurrence of malignant disease, the most likely seat of the disease being the cervix or the body of the uterus. A careful and complete internal examination must in all cases be made without delay, for successful surgical intervention is possible only in the early stages. The necessity for submitting to such an examination must be explained to and urged upon the patient, who may, at first, be unwilling to allow it. In the great majority of cases a local cause will be found for irregular and protracted bleeding at the menopause, but sometimes, as has been already mentioned, this is not so. This matter will be again discussed in connection with the diagnosis of cancer of the uterus (p. 547).

must, then, be taken with special precaution. A bottle and cork, and a catheter, should be boiled for ten minutes to sterilize them completely. Then, with clean hands, the labia are separated and the vestibule and introitus *vaginæ* carefully swabbed with an antiseptic solution such as 1-4000 biniodide of mercury. A swab soaked in this solution is then passed just within the vaginal canal. The catheter is then directed into the meatus and the urine received directly into the sterilized bottle, which is at once closed with the sterilized cork. This is finally secured and the whole sent to the laboratory.

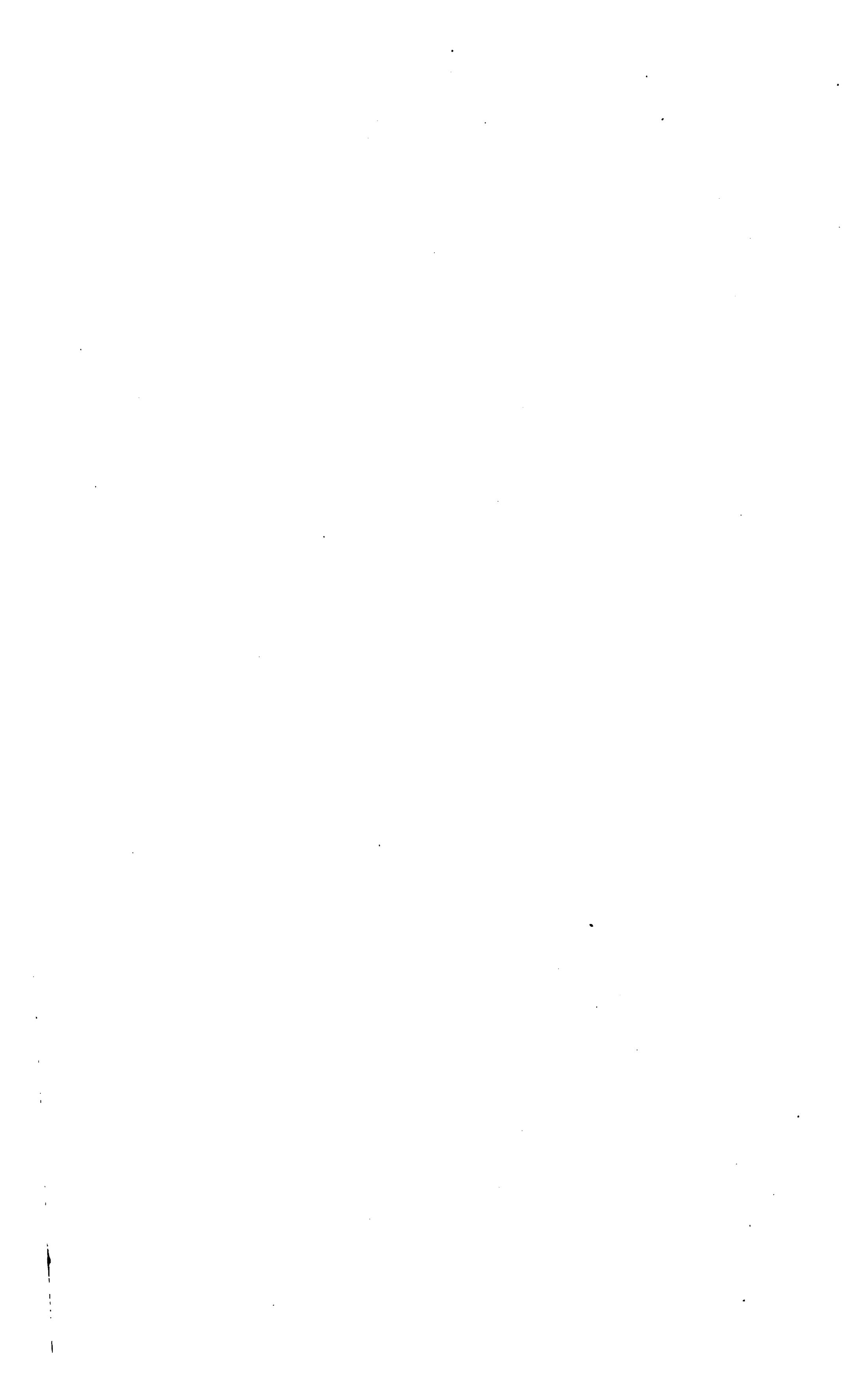
the abdomen without drainage, leaving the placenta to be absorbed. That the placenta can be thus absorbed is shown by its total disappearance in cases of lithopædion. If this method is adopted it is essential that no preliminary attempt to detach the placenta should be made, but it should be left with its attachments entirely undisturbed. The risks of infection by organisms which may enter it from the bowel are unavoidable, but a small number of cases have been treated with success in this way.

PLATE VII

SECTION THROUGH A CELLULITIC EXUDATION IN THE PELVIS (PARAMETRITIS). (Seven weeks after parturition.) Note the marked engorgement of the vessels and also the free haemorrhage into the cellular tissues. The large artery (A) contains a thrombus (T). The inset shows an outline of the microscopic section.



PART II
REGIONAL GYNÆCOLOGY



anterior vaginal wall. The protruded mucous membrane becomes partially or completely strangulated, and forms a swelling which may be as large as a walnut (see Fig. 189). Its colour is deep red or nearly black, according to the degree of strangulation which has occurred ; at the apex of the swelling a small aperture is to be seen through which urine slowly dribbles. This condition causes severe pain, dysuria, frequency or incontinence, and sometimes vesical tenesmus ; the congested mucosa bleeds a little, either spontaneously, or whenever urine is passed. The condition is distinguished from a dark-coloured new growth by the fact that the urethral canal passes through its centre, whereas when a growth is present the meatus urinarius is always eccentric, and, more often than not, lies above the swelling, as was the case in the adenocarcinoma illustrated in Figure 186.

The *treatment* of the acute form is to reduce it, if possible, under anæsthesia ; this may, however, be impracticable, and if reduced the prolapse sometimes recurs. Excision of the prolapsed portion of the mucous membrane must then be practised, as described on page 860.

fistulæ are usually best dealt with by removal of the corresponding kidney, a careful cystoscopic examination being first made to determine which ureter has remained in communication with the bladder. Attempts to effect an anastomosis between the distal end of the divided ureter and bladder have seldom been successful as a mode of treatment for ureteric fistulæ.



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PLATE XVII

PREGNANCY IN A FIBROMYOMATOUS UTERUS. The fibroid has undergone 'red degeneration.'



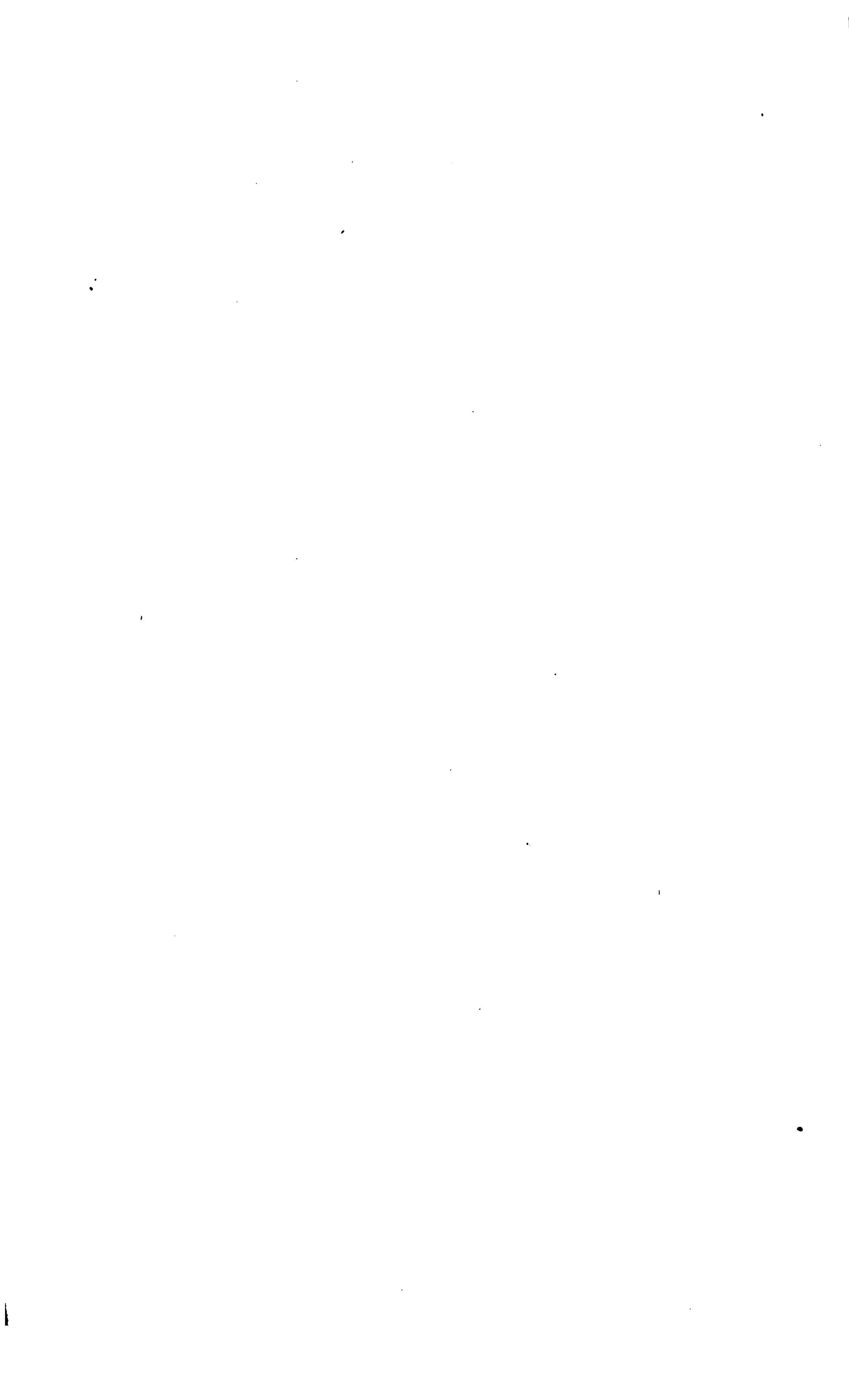


PLATE XX

ENDOCERVICAL CANCER COMBINED WITH CANCER OF THE BODY.
The cervix is expanded by a crumbling necrotic growth which is continuous with a carcinomatous condition involving the greater part of the uterine walls. Necrotic particles of growth, green in colour, lay loose in the cavity of the uterus.

PLATE XXI

A.—UTERUS SHOWING CHORIONIS CARCINOMA (M. Handfield-Jones).
Note the haemorrhagic character of the growth and its confinement
to the uterine body.

**B.—PORTION OF LUNG SHOWING SECONDARY DEPOSITS OF CHORIONIS
CARCINOMA (Cuthbert Lockyer).** The haemorrhagic character of
the metastases is well seen.

fore in constant functional activity. It is possible that abnormal increases in intra-abdominal pressure may lead to compensatory hypertrophy of these muscles. On the other hand, injury to these structures or to the transverse fascial bands from overstressing, or from laceration in child-birth, will seriously impair their efficiency, causing them to yield before the forces of intra-abdominal pressure, and thus to allow the occurrence of prolapse.

DISPLACEMENTS

The following displacements of the uterus may be met with :

- (a) Forward—anteversion, anteflexion.
- (b) Backward—retroversion, retroflexion.
- (c) Inversion—turning inside out.
- (d) Downward—prolapse.

The term displacement of the uterus is understood to include some departure from the normal *position* of the organ, and also in most cases an alteration in the *curve of its axis*.

The simplest form of displacement is that in which an alteration of position occurs without marked alteration in the uterine **axis**. Thus the uterus may be pushed bodily forwards against the pubes (*ante-position*) by some tumour or collection of encysted fluid in the pouch of Douglas (see Fig. 129, p. 227); a little straightening of the uterine axis may result, but the organ remains anteverted. Similarly the uterus may be pushed back into the sacral hollow (*retro-position*) (see Fig. 304) by a tumour in the utero-vesical pouch, or may be drawn there by contraction of old inflammatory adhesions in the pouch of Douglas. Or it may be pushed over to one side of the pelvis by a laterally situated swelling, *e.g.* a cyst developing between the layers of the broad ligament on the opposite side (*sinistro-* or *dextro-position*—see Fig. 444, p. 777) or drawn over by contraction of the cellular tissue upon the same side. Again, the uterus may be raised above the level of the pelvic brim (*elevation*) by a collection of retained menstrual fluid in the vagina (see Fig. 97, p. 176), or may sink below its normal level, either from failure of its proper supports, or from increase of intra-abdominal pressure above it, produced by abdominal tumours or collections of fluid. Occasionally the uterus undergoes *rotation* on its long axis as is sometimes seen in connection with fibroid tumours (see Fig. 216, p. 438).

It will be obvious that such displacements as these, though of anatomical interest, in reality are only mechanical results of other morbid conditions which are of far greater importance, and are only capable of correction by removal of these conditions. With one exception it is doubtful whether they are of any practical importance whatever unless the displaced uterus becomes gravid, when, of course, the

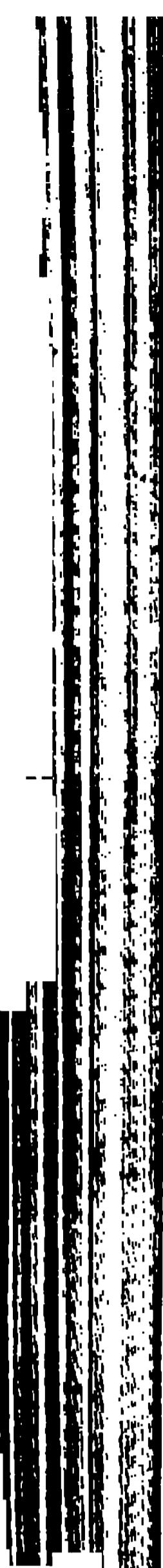


PLATE XXIV

LIPOMA OF THE BROAD LIGAMENT. The lipoma occupies the folds of the mesosalpinx with the Fallopian tube stretched over it. The fatty lobules lie upon a teratomatous cyst of the ovary.

PART III
OPERATIVE GYNÆCOLOGY

GENERAL CONDUCT OF THE OPERATION

Position. For all operations on the pelvic organs, the inclined, or Trendelenberg position is of great assistance (see Fig. 420) ; it allows of the intestines being withdrawn from the operation-area, and kept out of the way ; and further, by raising the pelvis, it brings the contents of this cavity into easier reach. In the case of stout persons it somewhat embarrasses the action of the diaphragm, and so impedes the aeration of the blood, with the result that marked cyanosis supervenes, but this condition when carefully watched is not of serious moment.

The *incision* which is most generally useful is the median, or paramedian, supra-pubic incision ; this gives better access to the pelvic cavity than any other. The lower end should extend down to the pubic bone, due care being exercised in avoiding the bladder ; free access is thus given to the pelvic cavity than when the incision is placed higher up. Occasionally an incision through the linea semilunaris, or through the rectus muscle, will give more convenient access as when, for example, the right adnexa and the vermiform appendix are at fault. The transverse incision of Pfannenstiel may be used when a comparatively small space is required, as in operations for ventral suspension of the uterus. This incision divides the integument and the anterior rectal sheath transversely about one and a half inches above the pubes ; the cutaneo-aponeurotic flaps are then retracted up and down, and the muscle and peritoneum are divided in the mesial plane (see Fig. 452, p. 790). The resulting skin-cicatrix is concealed by the pubic hair, and the fact that the different layers are divided in planes which cross at a right angle greatly reduces the risk of the subsequent formation of a hernia. If more room is required the transverse cutaneous incision may be made higher up, half-way between the pubes and umbilicus.

Short incisions are, as a rule, to be deprecated ; the object of the abdominal incision is to provide free and easy access to the operation-area. Insufficient room prevents a proper inspection of the area of disease, prolongs the operation, often requires the use of a needless amount of force, and makes it difficult to conduct the satisfactory examination of other organs which is often called for. A long incision is no more likely to become the seat of hernia than a short one, and the sole argument which can be urged in favour of the latter is the so-called 'cosmetic' advantage of the more inconspicuous scar.

Exposure of the Operation-Area. Operative manipulations are greatly assisted by providing free access to the parts ; this is in part provided for by a suitably placed incision of adequate length, in the case of abdominal operations. Great assistance can be further obtained by the use of suitable retractors which hold apart the edges of the

cut away the cervical endometrium—this also is superfluous. When cervical flaps are brought into apposition by suture, the latter left long and the volsella removed. The uterine vessels are next off by inserting a ligature behind the clamp in each case. These tures are cut short as soon as they are tied, and an encircling ligature is now passed through the lateral wall of the cervix and made to inc the uterine artery, thus bracing the latter to the cervical wall. Subsequently, the round ligament clamp, and those on the tubes and ovarian ligaments, are replaced by ligatures, which are all left long for the being. When all clamps are removed there remain three sets of pairs of long ligatures on either side of the pelvis. From above downwards they are those (1) on the tube and ovarian ligament ; (2) on the round ligament ; (3) on the corner of the cervical stump (see Fig. 430). One strand of each pair is now cut off, and of the remaining three each is united to the one lying next to it. Thus, the tubo-ovarian ligature is tied to that on the round ligament, and one of these to the ligature on the cervical stump. The tubo-ovarian ligature should be augmented by a second transfixion-ligature if there is the slightest degree of tension.

When the ligatures on either side are thus united, the cervix is drawn up at its corners by all the lateral structures which have thus been brought together. The peritoneal edges are finally apposed over the cervical stump by a running suture from left to right (see Fig. 431). The wound must be absolutely dry at the finish. The mattress suture and rubber-sheet are now removed, and the abdomen closed as already described on page 756.

Figure 432 gives a scheme of subtotal hysterectomy in a case where both appendages are to be removed.

TOTAL ABDOMINAL HYSTERECTOMY : PANHYSTERECTOMY

In this operation the entire uterus is removed (with or without the appendages) by dividing the vagina close to its attachment to the cervix. It is definitely indicated in the surgical treatment of interstitial cervical fibroids (see Fig. 223, p. 446), where the cervix has been drawn up and expanded by the growth. It is the method of hysterectomy usually adopted when it is necessary to take the uterus away for cancer of the body, and in cases of double pyosalpinx. Many surgeons employ the *total* hysterectomy to the entire exclusion of the *sub-total* method of hysterectomy. The advocates of *total* hysterectomy claim that it is the better operation (1) because carcinoma is less likely to develop in the portion of cervix where it is left behind, over 100 cases having been recorded (see p. 467) ; (2) haemostasis is better secured in the total operation. On the other hand, the total operation takes longer to complete—therefore where speed is a consideration, as in Cæsarean hysterectomy, the *sub-total* method is the best procedure.

fundus of the bladder. The left uterine vessels are then drawn between forceps and the cervix cut straight across from left to right until it hangs by the right broad ligament. The latter is then clamped with a pair of curved museaux, or with Moynihan's cholectomy forceps (see Fig. 438), whilst the uterus and tumour are rolled still further to the right and dragged up (see Fig. 437). The only attachments still to be divided are the right appendages. These are clamped and severed from below upwards.

(b) **Doyen's Panhysterectomy.** This is a modification of the classical method of performing total hysterectomy. After drawing the tumour well up and packing off the intestines, the tumour and uterus are held forwards to obtain a good view of the lower part of the posterior

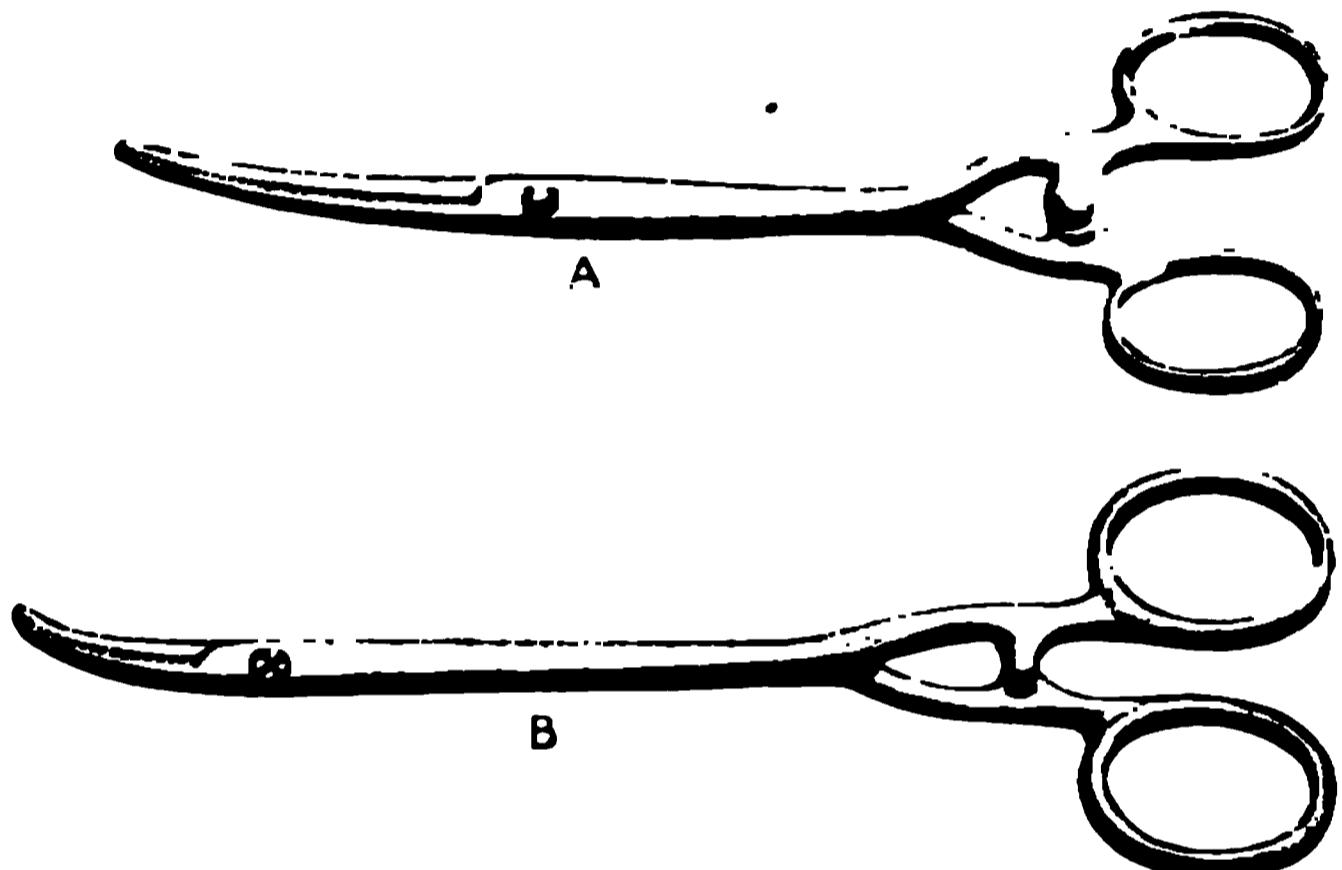


FIG. 438. A, Museaux forceps; B, Cholectomy forceps.

uterine wall. The *posterior vaginal fornix* is then opened, and the cervix is thus exposed from behind. With a stout volsella the cervix is drawn through the opening in the vagina, and its attachment to the vagina, laterally, and in front, are severed from below upwards. The utero-vesical pouch is divided, the uterine vessels are clamped and divided, and finally the appendages are treated likewise. The operation is carried out entirely from below upwards.

(c) **Pryor's Total Hysterectomy.** By this method the surgeon proceeds as is done in Kelly's continuous left-to-right sub-total hysterectomy, excepting that the lateral dissection is carried further down so as to allow the line of amputation to pass across the vagina instead of through the substance of the cervix (see Fig. 437). It is the most expeditious manner of performing panhysterectomy.

The Radical Abdominal Operation for Carcinoma of the Cervix Wertheim's Operation

The principle upon which this operation is based consists in the removal of infected cellular tissue and glands, and also of enough

time Wertheim's operation has become the method of selection most of the competent gynaecologists in this country.

A point of great importance in estimating the relative values of extended abdominal and the extended vaginal operations is the *percentage operability*. There is no doubt whatever that a vast number of cases can be dealt with by the abdominal route which are beyond the reach of those who operate only *per vaginam*. De Ott bases his statistics on 345 vaginal hysterectomies performed during twenty-four years. Wertheim saw 405 cases of cervical cancer during three years, of these he was able to select 214 for the extended abdominal operation, thus raising the percentage operability to 55.5. The upholders of the preference for the vaginal route do not state the number of patients from which they have selected their operation-cases, so that we are not able, from the latest statistics published at the International Congress in London, to state, in definite figures, the relative percentage operability of the two procedures, but in our opinion it would be safe to assess it as 4 to 1.

In estimating the *final value* of the extended abdominal operation a freedom from recurrence for five years was taken as the standard, but Weibel's statistics (1913) show that recurrences occur to the extent of 7.7 per cent. between the period five to seven years after operation. He therefore claims that final results should be estimated upon a seven-years basis. For the moment there are only statistics estimated upon the five-years basis from which to draw conclusions. Of 450 radical operations performed by Wertheim 186 cases were free from recurrence after five years: this gives a percentage of 41.3 per cent. free from recurrence. De Ott claims for the extended *vaginal* operation in Schauta's hands it yielded 37.9 and in his own 34.1 per cent. 'cures' after a period of five years. The relative value of the results by the abdominal and vaginal operations, can only be estimated by giving due consideration to the percentage operability. The method of Wertheim deserves pre-eminence from the fact that it enables the operator to deal with cases too advanced for the extended vaginal operation to be carried out.

The Operation. When the case is advanced the patient is kept in bed for a week or ten days in order to employ means of rendering the cervix and vagina as clean as possible, and also to improve the state of health generally. With a sloughing growth accompanied by offensive discharge it is customary to apply the actual cautery under anaesthesia and to scrape away as much of the necrotic tissue as possible. This is followed by peroxide of hydrogen (10 vols.) douches, and by the application of acetone and iodine to the raw surface. The wound and the cervix should be as clean as possible before the major procedure is undertaken. Immediately before the operation, the vagina is swabbed out with 2 per cent. iodine solution, and packed with sterilised gauze, an end of which is left outside the vulva.

It is, of course, of prime importance to distinguish shock from haemorrhage, and the following points of contrast must be borne in mind.

<i>Shock</i>	<i>Haemorrhage</i>
(1) Onset immediate.	Onset after an interval, it may be, of several hours.
(2) Patient lethargic, sleepy or stuporous.	Patient distressed, or restless and excited.
(3) No pain.	Abdominal pain, often severe.
(4) Pulse small, rapid, artery distinct.	Pulse small, rapid, artery flabby.
(5) Respiration shallow and quick.	Respiration deep and laboured.
(6) No attacks of syncope.	Recurrent attacks of syncope.

Shock may continue for many hours in spite of treatment, and sometimes all attempts at restoration fail and the patient dies. Usually, however, a gradual reaction sets in, the pallor diminishes, the surface of the body becomes warmer, the temperature rises, and the pulse becomes stronger and more rapid.

The *treatment* consists in endeavouring to restore the circulation by wrapping the patient in warm blankets, and maintaining heat with hot bottles which, however, must be very carefully shielded from contact with the skin. Burns of a serious nature may be caused during unconsciousness by comparatively low temperatures. In addition, a pint of warm saline should be administered *per rectum*, and the foot of the bed raised to a height of ten to twelve inches. Other means should be employed to raise blood-pressure, and for this purpose nothing is more effectual than pituitary extract, which should be given hypodermically in the doses previously stated (see p. 138). This may be repeated in four hours if necessary. Strychnine in full hypodermic doses ($\frac{1}{30}$ gr.) is also freely given by some surgeons, although Crile, on theoretical grounds, advises against it. Its stimulant action on nerve-centres is probably of service.

In very severe cases reliance must be placed upon the subcutaneous or intravenous injection of saline solution ; the former is the simpler method and suffices for all but the most urgent cases, for which the intravenous method should be reserved.

A convenient apparatus for subcutaneous transfusion is that shown in Figure 537, the whole of which may be readily sterilized by boiling. In the female, the best place for the injection is beneath the mamma or beneath the skin covering the ribs in the axilla ; half a pint can be introduced on each side, and will be rapidly absorbed. The skin must be carefully sterilized before introducing the needle ; air must be completely expelled from the tubing, and the whole procedure conducted with scrupulous antiseptic precautions. Extensive suppuration, or even sloughing of cellular tissue, may result from

vaginal or vulval than in an abdominal wound. Not only is the vaginal wall more difficult to disinfect before operation, but also much more difficult to preserve from post-operative infection, owing to the proximity of the urethra and anus. Operations, such as curettage and dilatation of the cervix, which involve no cutting, require no special after-treatment, except a few days' rest in bed.

External wounds should be carefully and simply treated. After evacuation of the bowels or bladder the surfaces should be irrigated with a weak antiseptic solution, and a vaginal douche of similar kind should be given daily after the first forty-eight hours, a soft rubber tube being employed for the purpose. After all oozing from the incision has ceased, *i.e.* about forty-eight hours, the wounds may be covered with strips of lint spread over with a soft boric acid ointment. This serves to protect them to some extent from contamination.

In the opinion of many operators the catheter should be used every eight hours for the first four days, after which the patient may be allowed to pass water naturally in the sitting position or upon her hands and knees. An aperient should be given on the third morning. In the case of perineorrhaphy for complete rupture involving the anus the first action of the bowels requires careful management. The diet should be fluid only until this time has been passed, in order to limit the bulk of the contents of the bowel. Castor-oil is probably the best aperient to administer, and it may usefully be supplemented by giving a small enema of warm olive oil, which may be retained for a time and will serve to soften the rectal faeces. In this manner the first action is usually rendered easy and painless. Subsequently it is best to secure a daily action in order to avoid the formation of hard masses. Straining at stool is more liable than anything else to do harm in the case of a complete perineorrhaphy.

citrate solution with the blood. If clotting occurs in the needle (this does not occur unless there has been bungling) use the other needle. Collect twenty ounces of blood.

The writer has never seen the donor suffer in any way, but it is well after the blood-letting to keep him in bed for twenty-four hours. In America, professional donors give blood at intervals of a fortnight.

The Transfusion. Whilst there is no probability of the citrated blood spoiling for an hour or so, the transfusion should be proceeded with as quickly as possible. Prepare the arm, nick the skin, and insert the needle, but with the point directed towards the *shoulder* in this instance. The vein may be difficult to find; in which case it is necessary to dissect for it. Replace the aspirator pump by the pressure bulb, and see that blood is issuing from the needle as the latter is inserted, in order to avoid injecting air. If one needle is clean and the other soiled, use the clean one. Remove the bandage from the patient's upper arm, and by squeezing the rubber bulb (Fig. 538), force the blood into the vein. It takes about fifteen to twenty minutes to give a pint of citrated blood.

Difficulties and Dangers.—1. It may be difficult to obtain donors. The writer keeps volunteers, ready tested out, available at short notices, and pays them so much a time.

2. The citrate solution may form a precipitate on boiling. It will do so if prepared with tap water; distilled water should be used.

3. Blood may clot in the inlet needle or in the tube. This is caused by a dirty needle, or by faulty attempts to enter the donor's vein. Use the other needle, and *dissect* for the vein.

4. Blood may clot in the bottle. This is due to insufficient agitation; it is not likely to occur if the citrate solution is added in two instalments. A little clot at the bottom of the bottle does not matter.

5. The blood may refuse to flow into the receiver's vein in spite of vigorous pumping. This may prove a real difficulty. A powerful pressure bulb, a large needle, and a wired-on rubber stopper all help. The causes of difficulty are the high viscosity of blood and the narrow needle, or active vein-spasm. The latter difficulty may be overcome by using the internal saphena vein (dissected out) in the groin. The writer keeps a 6-oz. all-metal syringe, with needle boiled, to use if all else fails, but this is seldom needed.

6. The patient, during the transfusion, may complain of tension in the chest and a bursting feeling. This is due to too-rapid transfusion. Wait a little, and 'pump' less vigorously.

7. After the transfusion there may be vomiting, a rigor, or a rise of temperature. These cannot be helped, and no harmful results therefrom have been noted.

8. There may be vomiting, dyspnoea, an urticarial rash, a quick weak pulse, convulsions, or coma during the transfusion; also haematuria or haemoglobinuria may follow afterwards. These complications

INDEX

Adenomyoma, of Fallopian tube, 502
 of ovarian ligament, 502
 of rectogenital space, 502, 504
 of round ligament, 502
 of uterus, 497
 central, 498
 circumscribed, 501
 classification, 498
 diagnosis, 503
 diffuse, 498, 499, 500
 etiology, 497
 nodular stage, 502
 peripheral, 501
 prognosis, 504
 structure, 499
 treatment, 505
 of vagina, operation for, 871
 of vulva, 358

Adenomyomata, 437

Adenomyositis uteri, 499

Adhesions, intestinal, 782
 of appendix, 280, 283
 of fibroids, 462
 of ovarian tumours, 718

Adipose tissue, formation after removal of ovaries, 51

Adnexa, inflammation symptoms, 641
 uterine, operations in, 781

Adolescence, haemorrhage in, 135

Adrenalin in treatment of haemorrhage, 137

Adrenals, influence on menstruation, 106

After-treatment of gynaecological operations, 872, 889
 complications after abdominal operations, 877
 acute abdominal distensions, 880
 acute dilation of stomach, 885
 cystitis, 886
 faecal fistulæ, 887
 infection of the wound, 887
 intestinal obstruction, 883
 intestinal paresis, 884
 mechanical ileus, 883
 paralytic ileus, 884
 parotitis, 888
 peritonitis, 880
 phlebitis, 880
 pulmonary embolism, 888
 recurrent haemorrhage, 879
 rupture of the wound, 888
 shock, 877
 suppression of urine, 885
 urinary fistulæ, 886

After-treatment of simple abdominal operations, 873
 immediate treatment, 873
 anaesthetic vomiting, 874
 bladder, 875
 pain, 875
 posture, 873
 thirst, 875
 treatment after twenty-four hours, 875
 bowels, 875
 dressings, 876
 stitches, 876
 when to get up, 876

Age, and the menopause, 108
 for commencement of menstruation, 89
 in cancer of cervix, 546

Age, in chronic metritis, 425
 in sarcoma of uterus, 519
 in sterility, 150
 in sub-involution, 254
 influence on fertility, 150, 151
 influence of, on structure of ovaries, 48
 old, changes in endometrium, 411, 412
 genitals in, 58
 predisposing cause of cancer, 526

Alcoholism, amenorrhœa due to, 180

Alexander-Adams operation of ventrisuspension, 789

Alkaline mineral water in treatment of cystitis, 276

Allantois, 80

Amenorrhœa, associated with obesity, 105
 primary, 107
 clinical features, 175
 developmental causes of, 173
 general causes of, 178
 treatment of, 179
 secondary, causes of, 179
 treatment of, 180
 varieties of, 172

Ammonia, bromide of, in amenorrhœa, 186

Amœba urogenitalis, 328

Anæmia, amenorrhœa due to, 178, 179
 effect of, upon menstruation, 133
 in advanced stage of cervical cancer, 552
 in fibroid tumours, 485
 treatment of, 486
 treatment of, 486

Anæsthesia, 747
 local, 747
 spinal, 748

Anæsthetics, vomiting after, 874

Anal membrane, 84

Analgesics, use of, 561

Anatomy of appendix, 282
 of Fallopian tubes, 32
 of ovaries, 36
 of uterine supports, 571
 of vagina, 1, 54
 of vulva, 58
 surgical, of pelvic cavity, 11

Angiomata, true, 461

Angiomatous changes in fibroids, 461

Angio-sarcoma of uterus, 518

Anoci-association, advantages of, 747, 877

Anteflexion of uterus, 578, 579

Ante-position of uterus, 576

Anteversion of uterus, 578

Antipyrin in amenorrhœa, 186

Antiseptic douches in uterine cancer, 561
 solutions in pruritus, 347

Antiseptics in operation, 743

Anus, gonorrhœa of, 300
 haemorrhage from, 107
 incompetence of, due to prolapse, 106
 in perineal injuries, 606

Aphthous vulvitis, 344

Apiol in amenorrhœa, 181

Appendages, uterine, operations on, *see also* 45, 140, 177, 781-788

Appendectomy, incision for, 785
 steps of, 786, 787

INDEX

Bladder, inflammation of, 271
 after operations, 875, 886
 instillation of, 277
 irrigation of, 277
 irritable, differential diagnosis from cystitis, 276
 irritability of, in pyelitis, 280
 lateral pouches of, 7
 over-distension of, 117
 position of, 1, 67
 separation from cervical attachment
 in colpotomy, 798
 separation of, in radical cure of cystocele, 830
 structure of, 68
 supports of, restoration of, 831
 topical treatment of, 278
 ulceration of, in cystitis, 275
 villous papilloma of, 507
See also Cystitis, Micturition, etc.

Blood, character of, in haematoma, 670
 collection of, for transfusion, 893
 disorders of, causing amenorrhœa, 179
 examination of, 130
 infusion of, in treatment of pyæmia, 271
 menstrual, coagubility of, 99

Blood-casts, 496, 497

Blood-clot, 100

Blood-count, 640

Blood-pressure and post-operative shock, 877
 effect of menstruation upon, 101

Blood-supply of fibroids, 439

Blood-system of vulva, lesions of, 374

Blood-transfusion for haemorrhage, 891
 apparatus for, 892, 893
 collecting the blood, 893
 difficulties and dangers, 894
 donor, the, 891
 gum-saline transfusion, 895
 indications for, 891
 technique, 891, 892

Blood vessels, effects upon, of fibroid tumours, 477
 in specimen of chronic metritis, 429
 of endometrium, 20
 of uterus, 25
 after parturition, 428
 effect of fibroid tumours of uterus on, 451
 pelvic, 68

Boils, vulval, 344

Bonney's method in trachelorrhaphy, 821
 needle for use in trachelorrhaphy, 822

Breasts, atrophy after the menopause, 110
 changes in pregnancy, 220, 482

Broad ligaments, anatomical relations, 6, 9, 26
 cysts of, 672
 epoöphoritic, 714
 fimbrial, 711
 clinical features of, 713
 infection of, 781
 in situ, 777
 parovarian, 714
 removal of, 778
 dissection of, 70
 infundibulo-pelvic fold, 26
 lipoma of, 738

Broad ligaments, posterior aspect of, 27
 pregnancy, true, 215
 varix, 580

Bromide in dysmenorrhœa, 861

Cæsarean hysterectomy, 470, 758
 myomectomy, 470, 756

Calcareous degeneration of fibroids, 458

Calcium metabolism, 104
 salts, 99
 in menstrual fluid, 99, 100
 in treatment of haemorrhage, 137

Calculus, renal pain in, 146
 urethral, 383

Canal of Nuck, hydrocele of, 863

Cancer associated with fibroids, 467, 468, 469
 "cured" cases of, 558
 differential diagnosis from papilloma, 507
 lymph metastases, 539

Cancer of body of uterus, 540
 adenocarcinoma, 541
 advanced stages of, 558
 alveolar form, 543, 557
 causes of, 524
 clinical features, 555
 differential diagnosis of, 557
 early stages, 555
 microscopic appearance, 540
 papillary, 540, 542
 pathological anatomy, 540
 polypoidal, 540
 spread of, 544, 553
 squamous-celled, 544
 symptoms, 555
 tuberous, 540, 541

Cancer of cervix, 526
 adenocarcinoma, 531, 535
 age and, 546
 associated with fibroid tumour of body of uterus, 468
 causes of, 524
 central node, 537
 child-bearing and, 546
 clinical features, 546
 diagnosis of advanced stage of, 551
 of early stages of, 547
 of operability, 553
 differential diagnosis from inversion of uterus, 597
 discharge in, 547
 duration of, 555
 endocervical, 525, 534
 diagnosis of, 550
 excavating, 538
 formative or proliferative, 533, 536, 552
 haemorrhage and, 547
 inoperable, 554
 involving other pelvic organs, 553
 macroscopic appearances, 533
 pain and, 548
 pathological anatomy, 526
 portio-vaginalis, 533, 537, 549
 prognosis of, 555
 pyometra and, 553
 radical operation for, 768
 spread of, 538, 553

INDEX

Cervix, eversion of, in lacerations, 571
 exposure of, by Jayle's and Auvard's specula, 128
 examination of, 120
 fibroid tumours of, 445, 446, 447, 480, 483, 484
 general anatomy of, 11, 13
 glands of, 22
 gonorrhœa of, 297, 304
 haemorrhage from, 133
 local causes, 133
 hypertrophic elongation of, 600, 608
 microscopic appearance of, 610
 lacerations of, 568
 as predisposing cause of cancer, 569
 clinical features, 569
 deep bilateral, 568, 570
 diagnosis of, 570
 operation for, 819
 repair of, 819
 treatment of, 571
 length of, 30
 lymphatics of, 73
 menstrual dilatation of, 101
 muscle layers of, 22
 offensive discharges from, 142
 polypi of, 489
 fibro-adenomatous, *facing* 489
 mucous, 492
 removal of, 807
 treatment of, 495
 portio-vaginalis, 13
 surface of (microscopical appearances), 418-420
 prolapse of, 600
 diagnosis of, 611
 symptoms of, 609
 treatment of, 612
 by operation, 615
 by pessaries, 613
 by rest and massage, 612
 pseudo-adenoma of, 413
 retention cysts of, 121
 sarcoma of, 516, 517, 518
 section of, vaginal portion of, 21, 611
 septicæmia of, 248
 simple adenoma of, 508, 509
 softening of, differential diagnosis, 230
 splitting of, in vaginal myomectomy, 809
 stenosis of, 256
 supra-vaginal, 13
 elongation of, 609
 trachelorrhaphy operation, 819
 transverse ligaments of, 29
 tuberculosis of, 310, 550
 ulceration of malignant, 550
 tuberculous, 310
 vaginal portion of, 120
 elongation of, 608, 609
 inspection of, 120
 Cestodes in genital tract, 328
 Chancre, Hunterian, 322
 of cervix, 550
 sites of, 323
 Child-bearing, relationship to cervical cancer, 546
 uterus after, 31
 Childhood, haemorrhage in, 135
 Children, genitals of, 58

Children, gonorrhœal infection of, 302
 Graafian follicles, development in, 41
 ripening follicle in, 41
 structure of ovary in, 48
 syphilis, 326
 vulvo-vaginitis of, 342
 Chill, effect on menstruation, 106
 Chlorosis, amenorrhœa due to, 178, 179
 Cholectomy forceps, 768
 Chondro-sarcoma of uterus, 518
 Chorioneplioma. *See* Chorionic carcinoma
 Chorionic carcinoma, 50, 562
 cellular elements, 564, 566
 diagnosis of, 567
 of vagina, 392
 pathological anatomy, 562-567
 primary, of Fallopian tube, 653
 secondary deposits, *facing* 562
 symptoms, 567
 treatment of, 568
 Chorionic villi, degeneration of, 206
 in tubal mole, 203, 205
 Circulation, depression of, after operation, 877
 Clamp, vaginal, Wertheim's, modified, 769
 Climacteric. *See* Menopause
 Climate, influence on age and menstruation, 88
 Clitoris, 58
 anatomy of, 60
 cancer of, operation for, 866
 development of, 84
 epithelioma of, 361
 hyperplasia of, 354
 hypertrophy of, 354
 site of, 60
 Cloacal membrane, changes in, 83
 region, development of, 80
 region of embryo, 81
 Clots, intra-uterine, 183
 Coagulability of menstrual blood, 99
 Coccygectomy, 872
 Coccygeus muscles, 573
 Coccygodynia, 144, 378
 diagnosis and symptoms, 379
 etiology, 378
 treatment, 379
 Codein for relief of pain, 561
 Cœlomic cavity, 75, 80
 Coitus, haemorrhage following, 133
 injuries to vagina during, 395
 interruptus, 661
 painful, 113, 148, 149, 377
 prevention by krarosis, 351
 sterility due to position in, 580
 Collagen replaced by hyalin in fibroids, 453
 Collargol in treatment of pyæmia, 271
 Colles's Law of Immunity, 322
 Colloid increase in pregnancy, 105
 Colon, irrigation of, after operations, 884
 pelvic, 8
 Colpitis, 386, 389
 in children, 386
 Colpoperineorrhaphy, 616, 826
 Colpotomy, anterior, 11, 615, 799
 preparatory incision, 797
 separation of bladder from cervical attachment, 798, 799

INDEX

Cysts, papilliferous, 681
 paratubal, 618
 parovarian, of broad ligament, 711, 714
 renal, differential diagnosis from ovarian tumours, 728
 rete-testis, 620
 simple serous, 662, 663
 subepithelial, 617
 teratomatous, complicating pregnancy, 734
 ovarian, 701
 theca-lutein, 660, 664
 tubal, 617
 classification of, 617
 mucosal, 618
 peritoneal, 617
 serosal, 617
 tubo-ovarian, 637, 639
 vaginal, 390
 operative treatment, 870

Cytogenous mantle, 501
 Cytogenous tissue, 501

DEBILITY, cause of secondary amenorrhœa, 179

Decidua basalis, 200

Decidua compacta, true, 194, 200
 differential diagnosis of, 405
 ovarian, 200

Decidual casts, 496
 in extra-uterine pregnancy, 221
 cells, 221
 reaction, 198, 200

Defæcation, painful, in extra-uterine adenomyoma, 503

Degeneration of Gräafian follicle, 45
 of fibroids, 452
 fatty, 455
 hyaline, 453
 red, 458, 475

Dermoid cysts of ovary, 701
 contents of, 703

Development and function, disorders of, 154
 of external genital organs, 84
 of female genito-urinary tract, 75

Diagnosis, methods of, 115, 116

Diaphragm, pelvic, 1, 7, 573

Diet after operations, 875

Dietl's crises, 144

Digestion, disorders due to fibroids, 477

Dilatation of cervix, 153, 186, 812, 816

Dilators, uterine, 815
 vaginal, 869

Diphtheria, genital, 241

Diphtheritic vaginitis, 387

Discharges causing itching of vulva, 346
 diagnosis of, 142
 examination of, 130
 in cancer of Fallopian tubes, 651
 in cervical cancer, 547
 in corporeal cancer, 556
 in sarcoma of uterus, 520
 in senile endometritis, 255
 in tubal adenocarcinoma, 651
 offensive, 142
 purulent and muco-purulent, 141
 thin, 141

Discharges, symptomatic, 141
 tampon-test for, 141
 treatment in, 142
 vaginal, diagnosis of, 142
 types of, 140

Disodolnayol in syphilis, 327

Displacement of ovary, 655
 of uterus. *See* Uterus

Distoma hæmatobium, 329

Diverticula of the tube, 157

Döderlein's bacillus, 5, 7, 99, 237
 in vaginal secretion, 57

Douches, antiseptic, in uterine cancer, 561

Douching, hot, in treatment of haemorrhage, 139
 in vaginitis, 389

Douglas, pouch of, effusions into, differential diagnosis from pelvic hæmatocoele, 229
 opening of, 11
 position of, 5, 7, 9

Doyen's panhysterectomy, 768

Drainage after operation for appendicitis, 288
 in abdominal operations, 754
 in treatment of cystitis, 278
 of peritoneum in treatment of post-operative peritonitis, 881
 of wounds, 876
 vaginal, 755
 vesico-vaginal, 278

Dressings after abdominal operations, 877
 changing of, 877

Drugs in dysmenorrhœa, 186, 188
 in treatment of haemorrhage, 137
 of uterine cancer, 561

Ductless glands, 50, 52
 influence on menstruation, 101, 103, 107

Dysmenorrhœa, clinical types of, 184
 congestive, 187
 symptoms of, 18
 drugs in, 186, 188
 in anteflexion of uterus, 578
 in backward displacements, 584, 585
 in fibroid tumours, 474
 influence on fertility, 151
 intra-uterine clothing in, 183
 "membranous," 188
 menstrual exfoliation causing, 188
 treatment of, 190
 obstructive, 183
 primary, spasmotic, 184
 operative treatment of, 186
 palliative treatment of, 186, 188
 secondary, congestive, 187
 symptoms, 187
 treatment, 188
 severe, 156
 sources of pain in, 183, 185, 187
 spasmotic, 184
 dilatation of cervix for, 812
 symptoms of chronic endometritis, 421, 422
 treatment of, 185, 188
 uterine contractions causing, 183
 varieties of, 182
 vaso-motor disturbances, 184

INDEX

Epispadias, 167
operation for, 861

Epistaxis, causes of, 107

Epithelial growths of uterus, benign, 505
heterotopy, 316
-lined lutein cysts, 665
pearls, 529
tumours, malignant, 686
ovarian, 674

Epithelioid cells, 306

Epithelioma of clitoris, 359, 361
of labia, 362
of vagina, 392
of vulva, 361
operative treatment, 864

squamous, 526

Epithelium, Bartholin's glands, 65
germ of ovaries, 77
malignant proliferation in papilliferous processes, 685
of endometrium, 17
ovarian, varieties of, 672
transition point of cervical, 22
vaginal, 55

Epoöphoritic cysts, 714

Epoöphoron, 48, 76

Ergo-apiol in amenorrhœa, 181

Ergot, aseptic, 138
in treatment of fibroid tumours, 486
in treatment of haemorrhage, 138

Ernutin, 138, 811

Erosion of cervix, 22, 297, 413, *facing* 414, 423, 489, 819
and mucous polypus, 494

Erysipelatous vulvitis, 344

Eserine, action on intestines, 884

Esthiomène, 354
morbid anatomy and histology of, 355
treatment of, 355

Examination, abdominal, 113
bimanual, 121
history of illness, 112
methods of, 112
of blood, 130
of discharges and tissues, 130
of urinary system, 130
patient's history, 112
rectal, 123, 124
recto-abdominal, 124
recto-vagino-abdominal, 124
specula, 125, 126
uterine sound, 129
vaginal, 118
visual, 124

External tubal haemorrhage, 201

Extraperitoneal rupture of tube, 203, 208, 210

Extra-uterine adenomyomata, 502

Extra-uterine gestation. *See* Pregnancy Extra-uterine

FACE, "ovarian facies," 721

Fæcal fistulæ after operations, 887

Fallopian tubes, 7, 156
abdominal ostium of, 33
closure of, 622
absence of, 156
accessory abdominal ostium, 79

Fallopian tubes, accessory hydro-salpinx, 618, 619
homologues of, 619

adenocarcinoma of, 649
clinical features, 650
microscopical appearances, 652
pathology of, 651
symptoms, 650
treatment, 651

adenomyoma of, 502

ampulla of, 35

anatomy of, 32, 36
ascending infection of, 263
cancer of, 652
chorionic carcinoma of, primary, 653
cold abscess of, 317
cystic fibromyxoma of, 620
cysts of, 617
defects of, 156
degeneration cysts of, 620
development of, 78
dilatation of, 286
diseases of, cause of tubal pregnancy, 196
displacement of, 157
diverticula of, 157
echinococcal cysts of, 621
effect of fibroid tumours upon, 451
examination methods, 122
fimbrial cysts of, 620
fistulæ of, 633
gonorrhœa of, 299
gravid, 198
differential diagnosis from ovarian cyst, 725
section through, 201
haemorrhage from, 222
hydatid disease of, 332, 334
hydro-salpinx, 622
accessory of, 618
hydroparasalpinx, 618, 619
hypoplasia of, 157
identification of, in examination, 122
infection of, channels, 36, 621
inflammation of, 621
clinical features of, 639
See also Pyosalpinx and Salpingitis

interstitial portion, 33

isthmus of, 34

kinks and mechanical barriers of, 196

malformations of, 156

morbid conditions of, 617

new growths of, 647

operations on, 781

pain in diseases of, 474

papilloma of, primary, 647
secondary, 649

plicæ of, 35

position of, 1, 12

removal of, 177

rete-testis cysts of, 620

rudimentary, 156

sactosalpinx serosa, 622

spontaneous rupture of, 208, 210

structure of, 34

subserosa of, 34

supernumerary, 156

suppuration of, 782

INDEX

GANGRENE of appendix, 282
Gangrenous vulvitis, 343
Gartner, duct of, 76
Generative organs, tuberculosis of, 305
Genital canal, atresic condition of, 164
 bacteriology of, 57
 cells, 77
 double, 162
 folds, 84
 infections, septic, 240
 organs, external development of, 84
 parasitic affections of, 328
 papilla, 84
 streaks, 77, 78
 tract, distribution of organisms in, 238
 fusion of, 80
Genitalia, female, development of, 77
 parasitic affections of, 328
Genito-urinary tract, development of, 75
 infective processes of, 239
 micro-organisms of, 236
Genitals, developed stage, relation to
 embryonic structures, 87
 development at puberty, 87, 88
 effect of menopause on, 109
 embryonic structures, 87
 external development of, 85
 inspection of, 119
 warts of, removal, 864
 homologues of, 75, 77
 internal, lymphatics of, 71
 nerves of, 74
 tuberculosis of, 305
 undeveloped stage of (table), 87
Germ-epithelium of ovary, 77
Germicides, 749
Germinal cords, 77
Gestation. *See* **Pregnancy**
Gestation sac, 194, 199
 opening of, 233
 rupture of, 208
 secondary, 212
Gilliam's operation of ventrissuspension, 789
Gland formation in bladder, 274
Glands, Bartholin's, 63, 369, 372
 cervical, 22
 correlation of function, 101
 effects of menstruation upon, 95, 97
 endocrinous, defects of, causing amenorrhœa, 173
 effect of removal of ovaries on, 51
 functions of, 50, 52, 102, 106
 of endometrium, 17, 22
 pelvic, 71
 urethral, 66
 uterine, changes in inflammation, 402
Glans clitoridis, 84
Glass stems for use after dilatation of cervix, 815
Gloves, rubber, for vaginal examinations, 118
Glycogen, 98
Glycosuria, pruritus due to, 347
Goitre, exophthalmic, 105
Gonad, 76
Gonads characteristic of both sexes, 170
Gonococcal arthritis, 302
 salpingitis, 621
 septicæmia, 292, 302
Gonococci, cultivation of, 291, 292
 method of staining for, 293
 septicæmia due to, 292, 302
 urinary infection due to, 271
Gonorrhœa, 290
 and abortion, 301
 bacteriology of, 291
 cause of chronic interstitial oophoritis, 660
 cause of tubal pregnancy, 196
 chronic, of cavity of uterus, 299
 clinical data, 292
 collection of material for investigation, 292
 course of, 301
 diagnosis of, 302
 disturbances of function, 301
 gonococcal septicæmia, 292, 302
 historical summary, 290
 incubation period, 294
 infection of genital tract, scheme of, facing 291
 "latent," 290
 method of staining for gonococci, 293
 mixed infection in, 323
 of anus, 300
 of body of uterus, 298
 of cervix, 297
 of Fallopian tubes, 299
 of ovaries, 299
 of peritoneum, 300
 of rectum, 300
 of vagina, 296
 painful micturition in, 112
 pathology of, 292
 prophylaxis, 303
 relation of, to fertility, 301
 septicæmia of, 302
 sterility due to, 300
 treatment of, 303
Gonorrhœal cystitis, treatment of, 276
 inflammation of Bartholin's glands, 295
 salpingitis, 196
 urethritis, 294
 vaginitis, 297
 vulvitis, 341
Gosset's abdominal retractor, 751
Gräafian follicles, 37, 50, 53
 absence of, 155
 atresia of, 45, 663
 changes in, due to inflammation, 671
 development of, 40
 disappearance of, 110
 entry of spermatozoa to, 193
 from ovary of adult, 41, 42
 liquor of, 41
 maturation of, 37, 38, 42
 number in ovary, 39
 primordial, 40
 ripening, 41, 43
 rupture of, 44
 spermatozoa within, 193
 structure of, 40
Grafting, ovarian, results of, 52
 See also **Ovarian Grafting**
Grafts, autoplasic, 52
 heteroplasic, 52
Granulomata, chronic, infective, 335

Hydatid disease, topical distribution of, in pelvis, 331
 Hydatid of Morgagni, 49
 Hydramnios, 118
 Hydrastis, 138
 Hydrocele of canal of Nuck, removal of, 863
 Hydroparasalpinx, 618, 619
 Hydrops folliculorum, 662, 663
 Hydrops tubæ profluens, 625, 648
 Hydrorrhœa tubæ intermittens, 625
 Hydrosalpinx, 622
 accessory, 618, 619
 bilateral, 784
 blood-stained, 625
 differential diagnosis from ovarian cyst, 725
 homologues of, 619
 intermitting, 141
 macroscopic appearances of, 623
 microscopic appearances of, 624
 with fibroids of uterus, 623
 Hymen, 54, 85
 cribriform, 61
 defects of, 166
 developments of, 85
 imperforate, 62
 causing amenorrhœa, 174
 causing haematocele, 174
 treatment of, 177
 laceration of, 133
 position of, 54
 section of, 63
 shape of, 61
 structure, 61, 62, 174
 Hyoscine administered before operation, 742
 Hyperchlorhydria, 289
 Hyperplastic conditions of vulva, 354
 Hypertrophic conditions of vulva, 354
 elongation of cervix, 608
 Hypertrophy of clitoris, 354
 of nymphæ, 354
 of uterus in chronic metritis, 429
 Hypogastric zone, examination of, 115
 Hypo-oöphorism, 173
 Hypospadias, 167, 171
 Hysterectomy, 488
 abdominal, subtotal, 758, 761
 total, 762, 764
 conservative, in treatment of uterine fibroids, 488
 Cæsarean, 470
 Doyen's panhysterectomy, 768
 in chronic metritis, 426
 in treatment of uterine cancer, 558
 Kelly's method, 767
 Pryor's method, 768
 special methods of, 767
 subtotal, 470, 758
 closure of peritoneum in pelvic floor, 760
 supra-vaginal amputation, 758, 761
 total abdominal, 762, 764 *et seq.*
 Wertheim's operation, 768
 vaginal, 801
 final stage of operation, 806
 from below upwards, 802
 late stage of operation, 804
 showing parts after removal of uterus, 805

Hysterectomy, vaginal, Worrall's needle in, 802
 Hysteria, stigma of, 114
 Hysterical retention of urine, 146
 Hysteropexy, 788, 794
 ILEUS, mechanical, after operations, 883
 paralytic, after operations, 884
 Iliac region, swelling in appendicitis, 285
 Ilio-coccygeus muscles, 573
 Immunity, Colle's Law on, 322
 Impacted fibroid tumours, 483
 Incisions, abdominal, in ventrisuspension, 790, 794
 directions for, 750
 in appendectomy, 785
 in myomectomy, 757
 Kelly's continuous, 767
 Incontinence of urine, causes of, 147
 operation for, 860
 treatment of, 147
 Infancy, haemorrhage in, 135
 Infection of abdominal wound, 887
 Infections, genital, septic, 240
 gonorrhœal, 240
 methods of, in tuberculosis of generative organs, 307
 mixed, cystitis due to, 272
 of fibroids, 461, 474
 of genito-urinary tract, 236
 of ovarian or fimbrial cysts, 716
 of pelvic organs, 236
 of uterus, symptoms of, 248
 pain due to, 474
 parasitic, 240
 prevention of, in operations, 742
 risks during vaginal examination, 118, 129
 risks of, by use of instruments, 129
 septic, of genito-urinary tract, 240
 specific, 290
 of genito-urinary tract, 240
 streptothrix, 335
 syphilitic, 240
 tuberculous, 240
 urinary, septic, 271
 uterine, treatment of, 250
 Infectious diseases, acute, effect of, upon menstruation, 133
 Infective changes in fibroids, 461
 Inflammation and allied condition, 398
 of Bartholin's gland, 369
 of Fallopian tube, 621
 of tubes and ovaries, clinical features of, 639
 ovarian, 655, 657
 pelvic, in backward displacement, 584
 Inflammatory conditions, acute, 341
 chronic, 344
 effusions in pouch of Douglas, 228
 Infundibulo-pelvic fold, 26
 Infusion for haemorrhage, 891
 Inguinal glands, superficial, 73
 Insanity at the menopause, 108
 Instruments, preparation of, for operation, 746
 Segond's, used in vaginal myomectomy, 811

INDEX

Lipomatosis, 458
Lipomyoma, 458
Lipo-myosarcoma of uterus, 518
Liquefaction in follicle cavity, 43
Lithopædion, 216, 231
Lodal, 139
 in treatment of uterine fibroids, 486
Longitudinal vaginal septum, 870
Lotions in pruritus, 347
Lubricants, use of, in examinations, 118
Lungs, embolism of, after abdominal operations, 888
Lutein abscess, 659
 cells, 44, 50, 53
 cysts, 50
 teratomatous process in, 702
 hæmatomata, 671
 lipoid substance, 46
Lymphangiectasis of fibroids, 455, 459, 460
Lymphangitis, 256
See also Cellulitis, pelvic
Lymphatics of uterus, 25, 72
 enlargements of, 71
 of vagina, 73
 pelvic, 9, 71
Lympho-sarcoma of uterus, 518
Lymph-system, relation to cancer, 539

MACULA gonorrhœica, 395, 303
McBurney's point, 284
Malformations, etiology of, 154
 frequency of, 234
 hermaphrodite, 169
 of Fallopian tubes, 156
 of ovaries, 155
 of uterus, 158
 of vagina, 162
Malignant changes in fibroids, 462
 disease after the menopause, 111
 growths of uterus, 510
 growths of vulva, 360

Marriage and gonorrhœa, 303
 and syphilis, 328
Marsupialisation, 334
Martin's pelvic trochar, 797
Massage in treatment of prolapse of uterus, 613
Masturbation, 354
Meatus urinarius, 60
 formation of new, 860
Melanoma of vulva 365
 pathology of, 366
 prognosis of, 367
 treatment of, 368
Melanosarcoma of ovary, 699
 of uterus, primary, 518
Membranous vulvitis, 343
Menopause, age of commencement, 108
 anatomical changes at, 109
 artificial, 109
 atrophic endometritis after, 411, 412
 characteristics of, 102
 commencement of, 108
 delayed, 473
 dilatation of cervix after, methods, 817
 effect of, on uterus, 32
 effect of ovarian grafts on, 53
 haemorrhages after, 111
 irregular haemorrhage at, 135
 metabolic change at, 109

Menopause, musculature of uterus, before and after, *Facing* 22
 ovarian grafting and, 51
 premature, 109
 psychical change at, 108
 treatment of, 110
 uterus after, 32
 vasomotor symptoms, 109
 villous papilloma after, 506

Menorrhagia, 132, 181
 in backward displacements, 584, 585
 in fibroid tumours of uterus, 472, 485
 symptom of chronic endometritis, 421

Menstrual cycle, 90
 interval, 93, 96
 involution and repair, 92
 menstrual phase, 92
 post-menstrual phase, 98
 pre-menstrual phase, 91, 97, 101

Menstrual exfoliation, forms of casts, 188
 treatment of, 190

Menstrual fluid, calcium salts in, 104
 clotting of, 183
 composition of, 99
 retention of, 167
 clinical features, 175

Menstrual history in fibroid tumours, 481
 moliminia, 180

Menstruation, 50
 abnormal, 106
 age of commencement, 88
 amount and duration of, 89
 anatomy of, 90
 arrested by X-rays, 140
 backward displacement of uterus and, 580
 blood-pressure symptoms, 101
 calcium excretion in, 104
 causation of, 101, 104
 cessation of. *See Menopause*
 changes in stroma during, 96
 character of discharge, 89
 climatic influence on, 88
 clinical features of, 100
 clots and coagulability of fluid, 99, 100
 commencing, histology of, 93
 composition of fluid, 99
 concealed. *See Cryptomenorrhœa*
 cycle and rhythm of, 89, 91, 98
 disorders of, 172
See also Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menopause, Menorrhagia
 effect of acute infectious diseases on, 133
 anaemia on, 133
 fibroids on, 472
 ovarian grafts on, 53
 effect on cervix and uterus, 100, 101
 endometrium, 400, 402
 epithelium, 95
 glands, 95, 97
 mucosa, 97
 secretion, 96
 endometrium before, anatomy of, 90
 exfoliation during, 188
 first day of, 92
 from double uterus, 162
 general management of, 106
 glycogen produced during, 98
 influence of adrenals on, 106
 of endocrinous bodies on, 101

INDEX

Necrobiosis, 455, 458, 478, 479
 Necrosis, caused by caustics, 243
 of fibroids, 458
 Needle, Bonney's, for trachelorrhaphy, 822
 Worrall's broad ligament, 802
 Negresses, menstruation in, 88
 Neisser's gonococcus causing salpingitis, 621
 Nematodes in genital tract, 328
 Neosalvarsan, treatment by, 327
 Nephrites, uræmic suppression in, 885
 Nephrogenic cord, 75
 Nerves, effect of fibroids in, 477
 of genital organs, 74
 of ovaries, 38
 of uterus, 25
 pelvic, 74
 Neuralgia of coccyx, 378
 ovarian, 655
 Neurasthenia in chronic endometritis, 422
 pain associated with, 143
 Noma. *See* Vulvitis, Gangrenous
 Novarsenobillon in syphilis, 327
 Novocain infiltration, 747
 Nucleinic acid in treatment of pyæmia, 271
 Nullipara, uterus of, 14
 Nymphæ, anatomy of, 58
 hypertrophy of, 354
 See also Labia minora

OBESITY, 180
 associated with amenorrhœa, 105
 diagnosis of, 116
 abdominal tumours in, 726
 tendency to, at menopause, 108
 Cœdema of endometrium, 400
 of fibroids, 459, *facing* 454
 of nymphæ, 342
 of vulva, 375
 Oidium albicans, 387
 Ointments in pruritus, 347
 Omentum, lipoma of, 738
 Oncospheres, ingestion of, 330
 Oophorectomy, 781
 gland changes after, 105
 Oöphoritis, 657
 interstitial, acute, 658
 chronic, 660
 causes of, 660
 tuberculous, 313
 Operations, abdominal, 756
 complications after, 877
 Alexander-Adams', 789
 Bonney's, 821
 Doyen's, 768
 general conduct of, 742, 750
 area of operation, 743
 closing the abdomen, 756
 drainage, 754
 exposure of operation area, 750
 Faure's retractor, 752
 Gosset's retractor, 751
 incision, 750
 intra-abdominal technique, 751
 isolation of field of, 746
 position, 744, 750
 preparation of abdominal wall, 743
 preparation of patient, 741
 preparation of swabs, instruments, and ligatures, 746

Operations, general conduct of—
 prevention of infection, 742
 sterilisation of vulva and vagina, 743
 Gilliam's, 789
 gynæcological, after-treatment of, 872
 isolation of field of, 746
 Kelly's, 767
 Le Fort's, 616, 846
 Pozzi's, 824
 Pryor's, 768
 Schuchardt's, 872
 Spinelli's, 856
 technique of, 741
 vaginal, 744
 position and coverings for, 745
 Wertheim's, 768, 770
 Operator, precautions by, 742
 Ophthalmia neonatorum and gonorrhœa, 301
 Opium for relief of pain in uterine cancer, 561
 Organism, vaginal, 57
 Osteomalacia, 104
 Ostia accessory, 156
 Ostium, vaginal, 61
 Os uteri, condition of, in examination, 120
 externum, 13
 development of, 79
 reconstruction of, 821
 general anatomy of, 13
 internum, 13
 "pin-hole," 152, 164
 Ovarian artery, 69
 extract, 51, 110
 in treatment of menopause, 110
 grafting, 52, 109
 haematoma, differential diagnosis from appendicitis, 287
 hormone, 103
 ligament, 8
 adenomyoma of, 502
 neuralgia, 655
 pregnancy, 193
 secretion, 173
 effect on menopause, 109
 relationship to haemorrhage, 134
 "tenderness," 114
 Ovary and ovaries—
 abnormal situation of, 155
 abscess of, 658
 absence of, 155
 accessory, 155
 actinomycosis of, 336
 adenofibromata of, 695
 adenoma of, 674
 after the menopause, 110
 anatomical relations of, 26
 anatomy of, 36
 atresic, Græafian follicle of, 663
 attachments of, 26
 benign connective-tissue tumours of, 694
 benign epithelial tumours of, 674
 bilateral suppuration of, 784
 blood-supply of, 38
 carcinoma of, 686
 cystic adeno-carcinoma of, 687, 688, 689
 primary, 686
 secondary, 692, 693
 solid, 689, 690
 tubular, 694

INDEX

Pain, in cervical cancer, 548
 in chronic metritis, 425
 in congestive dysmenorrhœa, 187
 in fibroid tumours, 473, 486
 in intraperitoneal haemorrhage, 223, 225
 in menstruation, 183, 185, 187
 in prolapse of uterus, 611
 in pyelitis, 279
 in sarcoma of uterus, 520
 intermenstrual, causation and treatment, 191
 localized, 144
 menstrual, 101
 neurasthenic, 143
 on micturition, 146
 opium for relief of, 561
 ovarian, 143
 chronic, 654
 pelvic, 144
 in gonorrhœal salpingitis, 300
 symptom of chronic endometritis, 421, 422
 position and parts involved, 143
 referred to the back, 144
 regional, 143
 severity of, 143
 significance of, in fibroid tumours of uterus, 473
 spasmodic, in dysmenorrhœa, 184
 symptomatic, 113
 symptom of displacement of uterus, 584
Palpation, abdominal, 114
Pampiniform plexus, 70
Panhysterectomy, 762
 Doyen's, 768
 in treatment of uterine cancer, 558
Papilliferous adenoma, 506, 507, 508
Papilloma, differential diagnosis from cancer, 507
 of Fallopian tube, 647
 of tongue, 323
 villous, differential diagnosis from cancer, 557
 of endometrium, 506
Papilloma of vulva, 357
Papillomatous form of urethral caruncle, 380
Parakeratosis, 345, 349
Paralysis, intestinal, after operations, 884
Parametric exudation in right broad ligament, 262
Parametritis, 256
 chronic atrophicans, 259
 nodosa posterior, 259
 remote, 258
 scheme of case, 261
 swelling in right loin caused by, 261
 See also Cellulitis, pelvic
Parametrium of Virchow, 9
Para-rectal fossæ, 8
Parasites, interaction between, and host, 330
Parasitic affections of genitalia, 328
 bacteria, 240
 fibroids, 461
Paratubal cysts, 618
 haematocele, 209, 226
Para-urethral glands, adeno-carcinoma of, 381
Para-vesical fossæ, 7
Paroöphoron, 76
Parotitis, post-operative, 888

Parous uterus, 15
Parovarium, 27, 48, 76
 transverse section of, 49
Parturition, normal involution of, facing 42
Patient, abdominal examination of, 113
 bimanual examination of, 120, 121
 methods of examination of, 112
 position of, for vaginal examination, 12
 preparation of, for operations, 741
 rectal examination of, 124
 recto-abdominal examination of, 124
 recto-vagino-abdominal examination of 124
 vaginal examination of, 118
 visual examination of vaginal wall and cervix, 124
Pelvic abscess, cellulitic, 260
 blood-vessels, 68
 cavity, anatomy of, 1
 surgical anatomy of, 11
 cellulitis, 240, 258, 267
 congestion in menstruation, 101
 diaphragm, 573
 fascia, 574
 floor, 30, 562
 coronal section through, 575
 haematocele, differential diagnosis of, 228
 See also Haematocele
 haematoma, 226
 inflammation in backward displacement, 584
 lymphatics, 71
 nerves, 74
 organs, blood-vessels supplying, 68
 development of, 84
 infections of, 236
 lymphatics of, 71
 nerves of, 74
 palpation of, 118
 topical distribution of hydatid disease, 331
 pain in gonorrhœal salpingitis, 300
 symptom of chronic endometritis, 422
 peritoneum, 5
 peritonitis, 240, 263
 region of embryo, model of, 84
 tumours, 117
 viscera, hydatid disease of, 329
Pelvis, anatomical relationships, 3
Percussion, abdominal, 114, 116, 118
Perimetric cystomata, 265
Perimetritis, 263
 encysted serous, 265
 See also Peritonitis, pelvic
Perineal body, 8, 65, 604
 anatomy of, 65
 damage to, 54
 injuries of, 376
Perineorrhaphy, 616, 832
 for complete laceration, 839
 for incomplete laceration, 833
 steps of operation, 834-844
Perineum, anatomical, 572
 injuries of, 376
 laceration of, 376
 complete, 839
 incomplete, 833
 perineorrhaphy for, 833-844
 tumours of, 369

INDEX

Posture of patient after abdominal operation, 873

Pouch of Douglas, 5, 8, 30
cellulitis involving, 259
haemorrhage into, 208, 224, 226, 228
inflammatory effusions in, 228
prolapse of ovary into, 656

Pouch, utero-vesical, 6

Pouches, pelvic, 5, 7
opening of, 11

Pozzi's operation for sterility, 824

Pregnancy, 50, 53
abdominal, secondary, 211
clinical diagnosis of, 230
treatment of, 232
after grafting experiments, 53
after the menopause, 103
and fibroid tumours of uterus, 468, 475, 482
and ovarian tumours, 734
broad-ligament, 215
cause of, 50
diagnosis of, 117
differential diagnosis in ovarian cyst, 72
effect upon adrenal glands, 106
upon pituitary glands, 105
upon thyroid gland, 105
upon uterus, 31
extra-uterine, 192
differential diagnosis from appendicitis, 285
multiple pregnancy and, 216
treatment of, 231
grafting experiments and, 53
haemorrhage during, 135
in accessory horn of uterus bicornis, 218
in anomalous situations, 198
in fibromyomatous uterus, *facing* 459
intraligamentary, 211, 214
intraperitoneal, 211
multiple, and ectopic gestation, 216
ovarian, 193, 216
cyst associated with, 221
differential diagnosis of, 195
pain in, 475
precocious, 103
primary peritoneal, 192
pruritus of, 346
pseudoligamentary, 216
pyelitis of, 280
relationship to cervical cancer, 546
signs of, 220
spurious, 108
subperitoneal, 213
tubal, 196
abortion with haematosalpinx, 199, 207
anatomy of, 198
bilateral, diagnosis and treatment of, 217
causes of, 196
clinical features of, 220
after internal haemorrhage, 221
before internal haemorrhage, 220
decidual cast from, 199
developmental errors causing, 197
diagnosis of, 224
differential diagnosis of, 195, 221
of diffuse haemorrhage, 225

Pregnancy, tubal, etiology of, 196
implantation of ovum, 199
incomplete abortion, *facing* 199
intraligamentary rupture of tube, 208, 211
intraperitoneal rupture of tube, 208, 210
multiple, 216
of four to five weeks' duration, 204
paratubal haematocele, 209
peritubal haematocele, 208
physical signs of, 220
predisposing factors, 197, 198
repeated, 196
rupture of, latent, 209
spontaneous, 208, 209
rupture of tube, 203, 208
section through gravid tube, 201
showing gravid tube, 198
superficial embedding of ovum, 200
termination of, 202, 207
in abortion, 206, 207
termination through external tubal haemorrhage, 208
termination through internal tubal haemorrhage, 203
unruptured, *facing* 208, 220
tubo-abdominal, 211, 215
twin, in double uteri, 162
Wassermann test during, 326

Preputium clitoridis, 58, 60

Pressure-symptoms of fibroids, 475, 486

Primordial follicles, 78

Probe for intracervical application, 818

Procidentia uteri, 602, 603, 605

Proctoclysis in treatment of post-operative peritonitis, 881

Prolapse of cervix, 601
of ovaries, 584, 656
of urethra, operation for, 860
of uterus, 600
anatomy of, 601
clinical features, 604
complications, 606
degrees of, 601
diagnosis of, 611
secondary changes, 604
symptoms of, 609
treatment of, 612

Pronephros, 75, 78

Proœstrum, 192
periodic, 51

Protargen in treatment of gonorrhœa, 304

Protozoa in genital tract, 328

Pruritis, causes of, 346
of pregnancy, 346
treatment of, 347
vulvæ, 345
causes of, 346
treatment of, 347

Pryor's total hysterectomy, 768

Pseudo-adenoma of cervix, 413, 569
proliferative, 416

Pseudocervical fibroid tumours, 447, 448, 449

Pseudocyesis, 108

Pseudo-cysts, tubal, 617

Pseudohermaphrodites. *See* Hermaphrodites

Pseudomucin, 676, 679

Pseudomyxoma ovarii, 678, 679, 680
peritonei, 680

INDEX

Sactosalpinx, rupture of, 633
serosa, 622

Saline injections in treatment of post-operative peritonitis, 881

solution, absorption in peritoneal cavity, 232

transfusion in internal haemorrhage, 231

transfusion in shock after abdominal operations, 878

Salpingectomy, 781, 785

Salpingitis, 621

- acute, differential diagnosis from appendicitis, 286
- symptoms of, 639
- bacilli causing, 621
- bacteriology of, 621
- catarrhal, 622
- chronic, symptoms of, 640
- complicating pelvic peritonitis, 263
- follicularis, 631, 637
- gonococcal, 621
- gonorrhœal, 300, 304
 - cause of tubal pregnancy, 196
- interstitial, 627, 633
 - suppurative, 626, 627
- isthmica nodosa, 316, 502, 634
 - transverse section of tube, 635, 636
- nodosa, 501
- nodular, 315, 316, 501, 634
- pelvic peritonitis complicating, 263
- pseudo-follicularis, 315
- purulenta, 266, *facing* 626
- right-sided, with inflamed appendix, 621
- sub-acute, *facing* 626
- suppurative, 625
 - from ampulla of tube, 626
- tuberculous, 312, 313
 - clinical features of, 318
 - frequency of, 313
 - pathological anatomy of, 313
 - types of, 315
- varieties of infection, 621

- Salpingo-oophorectomy, 781
- treatment of pedicle in, 783
- Salpingo-oophoritis associated with chronic metritis, 427
- chronic, 637, 638
- double, 659
- Salpingostomy, 781, 785
- Salvarsan substitutes in syphilis, 327
- Sapraemia, 242, 398

- non-puerperal, 240, 243
- puerperal, 240, 242
- putrid endometritis of, 242, 249
- symptoms of, 249
- treatment of, 243

- Saprophytes, 240
- in vaginal secretions, 57
- Sarcoma cervicis botryoides, 517
- Sarcoma, differential diagnosis of, 405
- grape-like or vesicular, 517, 518
- metastases of, 514, 519
- of cervix, 516, 517, 518
- of endometrium, 515
 - circumscribed, 516
 - diffuse, 515
- of ovaries, 695
- of urethra, 382
- Sarcoma of uterus, 510
- age in, 519

Sarcoma of uterus, classification, 511

- clinical features, 519
- of uterine wall, 511
 - arising in myoma, 512
 - circumscribed, 511, 513, 514, 515
 - diffuse, 511
- special forms of, 517
- spread of, 518
- symptoms, 520
- treatment, 521

Sarcoma of vagina, 394

- of vulva, 368
- polypoid, 511

Sarcomatous metaplasia in fibroid, 463, 464, 466, 467

- in fibromyoma, 512

Scissors, angled, for perineorrhaphy, 835

Sclerocystic disease of ovary, 661

Sclerosis, disseminated, 113

Scolices of *Tænia echinococcus*, 330, 331

Sebaceous cysts of vulva, 360

Secretions, cervical, 22

- internal, 50
 - menstruation and, 101, 103, 107
 - ovarian, 51, 53
- of Bartholin's gland, 65
- vaginal, 55
 - abnormal, 237
 - after the menopause, 110
 - germicidal power of, 238
 - natural, 119, 140
 - normal, 237

Sedatives in dysmenorrhœa, 186

Segond's instruments for use in vaginal myomectomy, 810

Semen, ascending infection from, 307

- syphilis transmitted by, 321

Senescence and cancer, 526

Senile endometritis, 255, 411, 412

- See also* Endometritis

Senile vaginitis, 110, 255, 388

Septicaemia, 240, 246, 269, 398

- gonococcal, 292, 302
- infective endometritis of, 247
- puerperal, endometrium from case of, 247
- symptoms of, 249
- treatment of, specific, 252

Septic genital infections, 240

- infections of genito-urinary tract, 240
- vaginitis, 387

Serosal cysts of Fallopian tube, 617

Serum treatment of post-operative peritonitis, 882

Sex characteristics at puberty, 87

- characters of hermaphrodites, 171
- secondary, 171
- gland, 76
- mistakes in, 172

Sexual changes at the menopause, 108

- development, secondary, 87
- excitement, effect on menstruation, 133
- intercourse and syphilis, 325
- repugnance to, 148

See also Coitus

Shock after abdominal operations, 877

Crile's method of preventing, 747

differential diagnosis of, 878

post-operative prophylaxis of, 742

INDEX

Teratomata, contents of, 706
 ovarian, 701
 solid, 708

Teratomatous cysts complicating pregnancy, 734
 of vulva, 358

Testis in hermaphrodites, 169

Theca externa and interna of follicles, 44

Theca-lutein cells, 45
 cysts, 47, 664-669

Thirst after abdominal operation, relief of, 875

Thrombogen, 100

Thrombokinase, 100

Thrombolyisin, 100

Thrombo-phlebitis, 270

Thrombosis, 234

Thymus, atrophy of, 88

Thyroid gland, 52
 effect of removal of ovaries upon, 52
 function of, 133
 imperfect development of, 173, 179
 influence on menstruation, 105

Tissues, elastic, uterine, 25
 examination of, in diagnosis, 130
See also Stroma

Tongue, papilla of, 323

Torsion of fibroids, 460
 of ovarian cysts, 715
 of uterus, 460

Toxæmia, 241, 249, 398

Trachelorrhaphy, 819
 Bonney's method, 821
 Bonney's needle, 822
 Emmett's method, 824
 steps of, 820-823

Traction ligature, 790

Transfusion of blood for haemorrhage, 891

Transverse ligaments of cervix, 29
 vesical fold, 6

Traumatism, cancer following, 524
 urinary infection due to, 272

Treatment during menopause, 110
 of actinomycosis, 338
 of acute appendicitis, 287
 of acute cystitis, 276
 of acute vulvitis, 342
 of adenomyoma of uterus, 505
 of anaesthetic vomiting, 874
 of backward displacements of uterus, 586
 of cancer of uterus, 558
 of cervical polypi, 495
 of chorionic carcinoma, 568
 of chronic appendicitis, 289
 cystitis, 276
 endometritis, 423
 inversion of uterus, 598
 metritis, 431
 ovarian pain, 655
 vaginitis, 389
 of dyspareunia, 149
 of eczema vulvæ, 348
 of extra-uterine pregnancy, 231
 of fibroid tumours, 485
 in pregnancy, 468
 of forward displacements of uterus, 578
 of gangrenous vulvitis, 343
 of general peritonitis after abdominal operations, 881

Treatment of gonorrhœa, 303
 of haemorrhage, 137-140
 of hydatid disease, 332
 of incontinence of urine, 147
 of intermenstrual pain, 191
 of laceration of cervix, 571
 of malignant vaginal growths, 394
 of menstrual exfoliation, 190
 of nocturnal enuresis, 148
 of non-puerperal sapræmia, 243
 of ovarian tumours, 735
 of painful micturition, 146
 of pelvic cellulitis, 263
 of pelvic peritonitis, 268
 of primary amenorrhœa, 178
 of primary dysmenorrhœa, 186
 of prolapse of uterus, 612
 of prolapsed ovary, 656
 of pruritus vulvæ, 347
 of puerperal sapræmia, 243
 of pyæmia, 271
 of pyelitis, 281
 of pyelonephritis, 281
 of pyometra, 245
 of pyosalpinx, 646
 of sapræmia, 243
 of sarcoma of uterus, 521
 of secondary abdominal pregnancy, 232
 of secondary amenorrhœa, 180
 of secondary dysmenorrhœa, 188
 of senile endometritis, 256
 of severe haemorrhage, 137
 of shock after abdominal operations, 878
 of sterility, 152
 of sub-involution, 255
 of syphilis, 327
 of tuberculosis of genital organs, 309
 311, 313, 321
 of tuberculosis of peritoneum, 321
 of tubo-ovarian inflammation, 644
 of uterine infection, 250
 of vaginismus, 378
 of vulvo-vaginitis, 343

Trematodes in genital tract, 328

Trendelenberg position for operation, 744

Treponema pallidum, 321, 322

Trichomonas vaginalis, 328, 329

Trochar, pelvic, Martin's, 797

Trophoblast, eroding action of, 203, 208
 219

Tubal abortion, 206
 with haematosalpinx, 199
 cysts, 617
 fistulæ, 633
 haemorrhage, external, 201
 internal, 201
 mole, 197, 202, 203
 chorionic villi from, 205
 formation of, 203

Pregnancy. *See* Pregnancy, tubal
 rupture, in tubal pregnancy, 206
 209
See also Fallopian tubes

Tubercle bacillus, 305
 diagnostic tests for, 306
 pelvic peritonitis due to, 265
 physiological test for, 306
 urinary infection due to, 272
 vaginal, 239

INDEX

Tumours of uterus (fibroid), infective changes—
 inflammation, 461
 sloughing, 462
 suppuration, 461
 inflamed and adherent, 644
 interstitial, 440, 442, 479
 associated with displacement of uterus, 584
 malignant changes, 462
 cancer, 465-469
 diagnosis, 467
 endothelioma, 465
 sarcomatous metaplasia, 463, 464
 medium and large-sized, 482
 microscopical appearances, 436
 multiple, 437, 438, 455, 479
 oedematous, *facing* 454
 pain in, 473, 486
 pathological anatomy, 432
 pathological diagnosis, 484
 physical diagnosis of, 478
 pregnancy and, 468
 relation to cervix, 480
 removal of, by vaginal myomectomy, 807
 retroperitoneal, 439, 440, 441, 456, 483
 secondary changes in, 452
 size of, 479
 small, 481
 submucous, 433, 442, 443, 444, 479
 subperitoneal (subserous), 437, 644
 subserous, 457
 symptoms of, 471
 dysmenorrhœa, 174
 haemorrhage, 472
 leucorrhœa, 478
 pain, 473
 pressure-symptoms, 475
 reproductive disturbances, 478
 telangiectatic changes, 437, 461
 treatment of, 485
 by Röntgen Rays, 487
 surgical, 488
 hysterectomy, 488
 myomectomy, 488
 symptomatic, 485
 varieties of, 433

Tumours of vagina, solid, operative treatment, 870

Tumours, pain associated with, 144
 pelvic, 117
 pelvic peritonitis due to, 264
 phantom abdominal, 108, 116
 simulating ovarian cysts, 726

retroperitoneal, 736
 causation, 737
 clinical features, 737
 diagnosis, 737
 treatment, 737

uterine and ovarian, differential diagnosis between, 480

Twilight sleep, 748

ULCERATION of vagina, 389
 of vulva, 352

Ulcers, follicular, vulval, 353
 malignant cervical, 550
 rodent, of vulva, 353

Ulcers, septic, vulval, 353
 tuberculous, of cervix, 310
 vulval, 308, 353
See also Rodent ulcer

Ulcus Molle, 325, 343

Umbilical zone, examination of, 115

Unguentum metallorum, 347

Ureters, 55
 development of, 82
 displacement of, due to fibroid tumours of uterus, 440, 446, 476
 pelvic course of, 10
 obstruction of, 885

Uretero-vaginal fistula, 395

Urethra, 55, 84
 acute inflammatory conditions of, 341
 anatomy of, 66
 ascending infection through, 278
 bacteria in, 239
 calculus of, 383
 carcinoma of, 381
 treatment of, 382
 varieties of, 382
 caruncles, 379
 operation for, 857
 defects of, 167
 development of, 84
 dilatation of, 66
 diseases of, 341, 379
 expression of secretion from, 293
 inflammation of, 379
 mucous membrane of, 66
 position of, 1
 prolapse of mucous membrane, 383, 385
 operation for, 860
 sarcoma of, 382
 submucosa of, 66
 tumours of, 379

Urethral or ascending infection, cystitis due to, 271, 273

Urethritis, chronic, 379
 gonorrhœal, 294, 304
 pain in, 146

Urethrocele, 379
 excision of, 860

Urinary antiseptics, 886
 deposits, 145
 fistulæ after abdominal operations, 886
 infection, bacteria causing, 272
 septic, 271
 system, examination of, 130
 tract, fusion of, 80
 micro-organisms of, 238

Urinary vaginal fistulæ, 395

Urine, bacillus tuberculosus in, 239
 bacteriology of, 145
 condition of, in cystitis, 274
 examination of, 145
 incontinence of, 145
 causes of, 147
 due to child-bearing, 147
 operation for, 860
 treatment of, 147

infection of, 145
 organisms in, 145
 pus in, in cystitis, 275
 retention of, causes of, 146
 due to fibroid tumours of uterus, 476

Urine, suppression of, after abdominal operations, 885

Urogenital fold, 79
membrane, 84
sinus, 83, 84

Urorectal septum, 80

Uterine adnexa, operations on, 781
appendages, examination methods, 122
artery, 69
dilators, 815
fibrosis, 423
polarity, 445
sound, 127, 129
risks attending use of, 129

Utero-sacral ligaments, 9
anatomy of, 29

Utero-vesical ligaments, 7
pouch, opening of, 11
position of, 6

Uterus, absence of, 158
accessory, 158
accessory horn of, 217
acute infections of, causing pelvic peritonitis, 265
adeno-carcinoma of body of, 541
adenoma of, simple, 505
adenomyoma of, 497
central, 498
circumscribed, 501
classification, 498
diagnosis, 503
diffuse, 498, 499, 500
etiology, 497
extra-uterine, 502
nodular stage, 502
peripheral, 501
prognosis, 504
structure of, 499
treatment of, 505
anatomical relations, 1, 6, 571
angle of, 15
arterial blood supply of, 69
at different periods of life, 30
attachments of broad ligaments, 26
cervico-vaginal insertion, 29
round ligaments, 28
transverse ligaments, 29
utero-sacral ligaments, 29
axis of, 15
benign epithelial growths of, simple adenoma, 505
villous papilloma, 506, 507
bicornis bicornis, 159
bicornis unicollis, 160
pregnancy in accessory horn of, 218
blood-clots in, 99
blood-vessels of, 25, *facing* 429, 430
body of, cancer of, *facing* 535, 540
examination methods, 122
gonorrhœa of, 298
inspection of, 122
tuberculosis of, 312
cancer of, 523, 524
with fibroid tumour, 465, 466
casts of, 496
blood casts, 496, 497
decidual, 496
expelled from, 189
fibrinous, 496, 497

Uterus, changes in, after menopause, 32
due to fibroid tumours, 450
during menstruation, 100
in pregnancy, 221
in tubal pregnancy, 198
chorionic carcinoma of, 562
chronic inversion of, 594
anatomy of, 595
clinical features, 597
differential diagnosis, 597
due to submucous fibroid, 595
incomplete, 597
treatment of, 598
"clinically malignant," 424
condition of, in intra-uterine polypus, 495
contractions of, causing dysmenorrhœa, 183
intermittent, 482
pain due to, 183
cornu or angle of, 12
coronal section of, 14
curetting of, 812
"decidual reaction" of, 200
development of, in embryo, 79
didelphys, 159
different periods of life, 30
diseases of, 398
displacements of, 16, 571
anteflexion, 578, 579
anteposition, 576
anteversion, 578
backward, 579
complication of chronic endometritis, 422
complications of, 583
diagnosis, 580, 586
due to distension of bladder, 16
in chronic metritis, 426
due to hæmatocele, 227
elevation, 576
forward, 578
pessary treatment of, 591
prolapse of. *See Prolapse*
retroposition, 576, 577, 581
retroversion, digital replacement of, 588-590
three stages of, 581-583
rotation of, 576
sinistro- or dextro-position, 576
symptoms, 584
treatment of, 586
by pessary, 591
operative, 594
types of, 576
double, types of, 161, 163
duplication of, 159
effect of menopause on, 32
of menstruation on, 100
of pregnancy on, 31
elastic tissue of, 25, 31
endothelioma of, 522
enlargement in chronic endometritis, 423
fibroid tumours, 432
See also Tumours
fundus of, perforation by metal dilator, 819
general anatomy of, 11

INDEX

Uterus, gravid, 117
 retroverted, differential diagnosis 228
 musculature of, 25
 removal after death from gangrenous appendicitis, *facing* 45
See also Pregnancy
 haemorrhage from, 132
 general causes, 133
 local causes, 133
 hydatid disease of, 332
 hypertrophy of, in chronic metritis, 429
 infantile, causing amenorrhœa, 173
 infantalis, 154, 158
 infection of, acute, and pelvic peritonitis, 264
 symptoms of, 248
 treatment of, 250
 by operation, 250
 specific, 252
 inflammatory changes in, 400
 influence of endocrinous bodies on, 102-106
 innervation of, 183
 interposition of, 800
 inversion of, 856
 due to fibroid polypi, 445
 Spinelli's operation for restoration of, 856
 involution of, after parturition, *facing* 429, 430
 normal, 428
 lacerations of, 568
 length of, 14
 ligaments of, 28
 lymphatics of, 25, 72
 malformations of, 158
 influence on menstruation, 173
 malignant growths of, 510
 menstrual changes in, 90-98, 100
 menstrual fluid, accumulation in, 177
 muscle and fibrous tissue, proportions, 254
 muscular supports of, 571
 musculature of, 22, 31
 nerves of, 25
 new growths of, 432
 nulliparous, 12, 14
 obstruction in, dysmenorrhœa due to, 183
 parous, 12, 14
 perforation of, by dilators or curette, dangers of, 818, 819
 perithelioma of, 521, 522
 peritoneal coat of, 25
 plastic operations on, 819
 plugging of cavity, 139
 polarity of, 185, 187
 polypi of, 489
 mucous or adenomatous, 489, 491, 493, 494
 section through uterine wall, 491
 symptoms, 494
 position of, 1, 15
 prolapse of, 600
 anatomy of, 601
 clinical features, 604
 complicating chronic endometritis, 422
 complications, 606
 Uterus, prolapse of, degrees of, 601
 diagnosis of, 611
 Le Fort's operation, 846, 849
 secondary changes, 604
 symptoms of, 609
 treatment of, 612
 pubescens, 154, 158
 pus in, 244
 putrefactive processes in, 242
 removal of, with vagina, by vaginal route, 871
 retained products in, 252
 retroverted gravid, differential diagnosis from ovarian cyst, 725
 rotation of, partial, 460
 with fibroids, 451
 rudimentary condition of, 158
 causing amenorrhœa, 173
 sagittal section of, 12
 sarcoma of, 510
 special forms of, 517
 scraping of, 817
 septicaemia of, 247
 septus and subseptus, 160, 161
 shape of, 15
 spasmodic contractions of, 183, 185, 187
 structure of, 16
 sub-involution of, 252, 253
 chronic, in chronic metritis, 428
 diagnosis, 255
 symptoms, 255
 treatment, 255
 supports of, 571
 pelvic diaphragm, 573
 supra-vaginal amputation of, 758
 suspension of, by means of round ligaments, 788
 tuberculosis of body of, 312
 varieties of, 312
 tumours of. *See* Tumours
 unicornis, 161, 163
 vaginal attachment of, 29
 villous tumour of body of, 507
 virgin, arteries in, *facing* 430
 Utriculoplasty, 140
 VAGINA, absence of, partial, operation for, 867
 total, operation for, 868
 adenomyomata of, operation for, 871
 anatomical relations of, 29
 anatomy of, 54
 arteries of, 71
 atresia of, 107, 164
 congenital, 177
 treatment of, 165
 bacillus of, 237
 bacteriology of, 57
 carcinoma of, operation for, 871
 primary, 392
 secondary, 393
 treatment of, 394
 chorionic carcinoma of, 392
 connective tissue of, 55
 cysts of, 390, 612
 operative treatment, 870
 development of, 79
 digital examination of, 119
 discharges from, diagnosis of, 142
 diseases of, 386
 double, 162

INDEX

Vulva, anatomy of, 58
 at menopause, 110
 atresia of, 164
 operation for, 857, 859
 treatment of, 167
 carcinoma of, squamous-celled, 361
 condylomata of, 295
 chronic inflammatory conditions of, 344
 differential diagnosis of leucoplakia and krauosis, 352
 diseases of, 341
 double, 162
 eczema of, 347
 elephantiasis of, 355
 epithelioma of, 361
 operative treatment, 864
 esthiomène of, 354
 fibroma of, 357
 fissures of, 353
 haematoma of, 374
 hypertrophic and hyperplastic conditions of, 354
 inflammatory conditions of, chronic, 344
 in multiparous woman, 62
 inspection of, 119
 krauosis of, 351
 leucoplakia of, 348, 350
 relationship to carcinoma, 350
 lipoma of, 357
 lymphatics of, 73
 malignant growths of, 360
 melano-carcinoma, 360
 melanoma, 360
 multiparous, 62
 myxomata, 360
 myxosarcoma, 368
 new growths of, adenocarcinoma, 364
 adenomata and adenomyomata, 358
 epithelioma (squamous-celled carcinoma), 361
 fibroma, 357
 lipoma, 357
 malignant growths, 360
 melanoma, 365
 myxomata, 360
 papillomata, 357
 rodent ulcer, 364
 sarcoma, 368
 sebaceous and mucous cysts, 360
 teratomatous cysts, 358
 occlusion of, 165
 oedema of, 375
 operations on, 796
 papillomata of, 357
 parakeratosis of, 345
 plastic operations on, 857
 pruritus of, 345
 causes of, 346
 treatment of, 347
 rodent ulcer of, 364

Vulva, sarcoma of, 368
 septicæmia of, 246
 skin diseases of vulval region, 344
 sphincter muscles of, 63
 sterilization of, for operation, 743
 superficial atresia of, 165
 tuberculosis of, 308, 309
 ulceration of, 352
 ulcers of, follicular, 353
 septic, 353
 tuberculosis, 353
 varicose veins of, 375
 virgin, 59
Vulvitis, acute, 341
 treatment of, 342
 aphthous, 344
 causes of, 341
 erysipelatous, 344
 gangrenous, 343
 gonorrhœal, 341
 herpetic, 344
 leucoplakic, 348
 relationship to carcinoma, 350
 membranous, 343
 pruriginosa, 345
 rarer forms of, 343
 syphilitic, 343
Vulvo-urethral carcinoma of papilliferous type, 382
 of squamous type, 383
Vulvo-vaginitis, 342
 treatment of, 387
 See also Vaginitis
Vulval region, skin diseases of, 344
WARTS of external genitalia, removal of, 864
 venereal, 295, 304, 323, 341
Wassermann, reaction, 322, 325
 test during pregnancy, 326
Watch-spring pessary, 614
Wertheim's operation, 768, 770
 for cancer of cervix, 772
 vaginal clamp, modified, 769
 "White line of pelvic fascia," 574
Wilms's ovarian theory of formation of ovarian teratomata, 710
Wolffian body, 39, 75
 ducts, 78, 80, 82
 "Womb-stone," 458
Worms in genital tract, 328
Worrall's needle, 802
Wounds, abdominal, infection of, 887
XENOMENIA, 106
X-rays in treatment of chronic metritis, 431
 of fibroid tumours of uterus, 452
 of haemorrhage, 139
 of myomata, 452
 of uterine cancer, 560
 of uterine fibroids, 487
 menstruation arrested by, 140
ZONA pellucida of mature follicle, 42

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